

Commerce

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XXV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1923.

NUMBER 13



*"Does what its
Made For"*

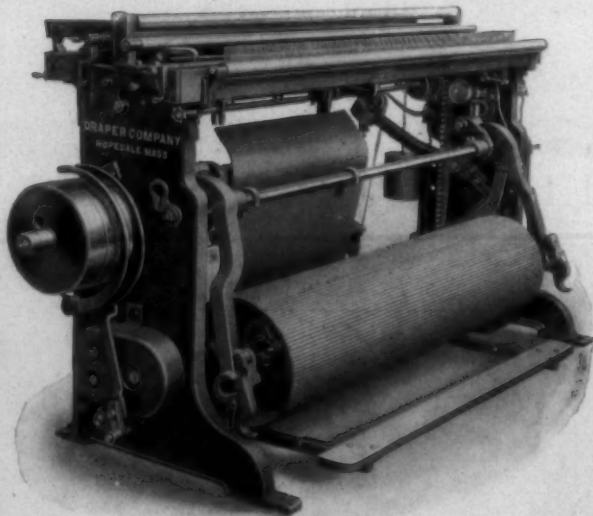
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| Condensers | Twisters |
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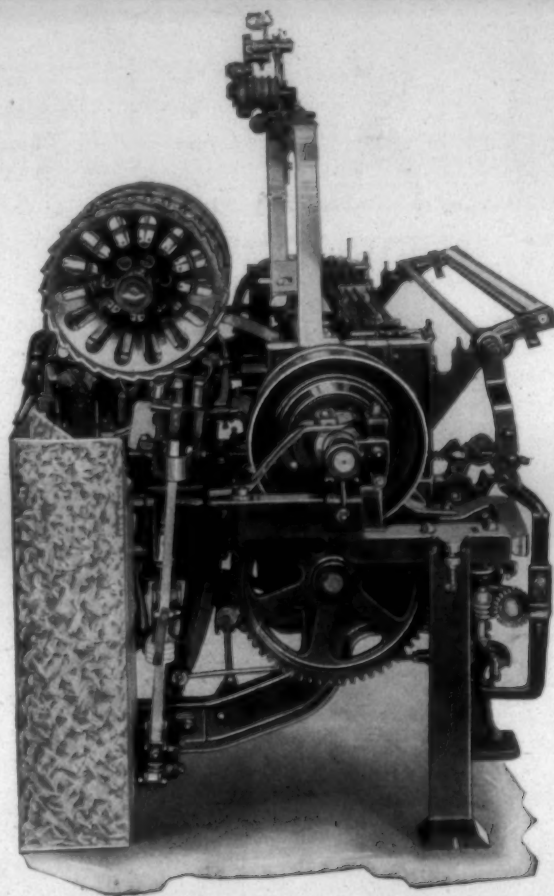
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South Leads in Cotton Production

The growth of the cotton industry in the South is reviewed as follows by Howard L. Clark, in the "Manufacturers Record."

The Southern States have been for many years the world's greatest cotton producer. India, China, Egypt and Brazil are the most important competitive producers of cotton. Australia and many other countries produce small amounts of cotton. India ranks next to the South as a cotton producer. The area in cotton in India about equals two-thirds of the area planted in the United States, but a low yield per acre gives a crop only one-third as large. A narrow strip of land along the Nile in Egypt produces long staple cotton of high grade. The acreage is about one-twentieth that of the South, but large yields per acre return a crop about one-tenth as large as the South.

Egyptian production has declined in recent years. Cotton grows as far south in South America as the northern part of Argentina. The chief cotton producing regions are in the drier eastern sections of Brazil and the coastal zone of Peru. Recently production has developed considerably in Sao Paulo, south-eastern Brazil. China is also a producer of the poorer grades of cotton. The known commercial crop of China exceeds 1,000,000 bales annually. Since the domestic consumption is large, the total crop has been estimated as high as 4,000,000 bales.

However, the South still holds its commanding position in the production of cotton. What this gigantic industry has meant to the South and to the nation is fully understood when we compare the value of cotton with the world's gold and silver output over a term of years, as presented in the Blue Book of Southern Progress. During the last twenty-two years, from 1900 to 1921, inclusive, the aggregate value of the South's cotton crops, including seed, amounted to \$21,175,000,000, or \$2,745,000,000 more than the aggregate value of all the gold produced in the world since the discovery of America in 1492. And during all this time it must be remembered that cotton, with one or two exceptions, has sold for less than half the price that should have been received annually by Southern growers in proportion to the cost of production and the intrinsic worth of the staple.

Furthermore, the South's contri-

bution to commerce and world wealth through its cotton crops is emphasized by the fact that the aggregate value of its cotton crops, including seed, in the ten-year period from 1912 to 1921, inclusive, was \$12,975,980,000, which is more than three times the value of all the gold produced in the world during that period and over two and a third times greater than the combined values of all the gold and silver produced in the world in the same time.

The aggregate value of the South's exports of raw cotton from 1912 to 1922 inclusive, exceeded by \$2,369,000,000 the aggregate value of all the gold mined in the world in that ten-year period, and \$954,000,000 more than the combined total value of all the gold and silver produced in the world during the same period.

Up to about 1915 the world was consuming probably 21,000,000 bales of cotton and producing, with yearly variations, about the same quantity. For four or five years production and consumption dropped. Consumption has been increasing and the world is now consuming approximately 20,500,000 bales, while world production has averaged for the last two years about 16,200,000 bales. The world is producing about seventeen times as much cotton as was produced a century ago and every pound of it is in demand. The South's cotton crop of 1922 was over 56 per cent of the world's production. Upon this section's ability to supply cotton rests the future of the textile industry and allied trades and the millions dependent on them. Give the South a living wage and profit on its cotton and these millions will never go hungry for lack of raw materials.

The cotton industry of the world represents an investment of over \$25,000,000,000. Over 6,000,000 persons are employed in the production, manufacture and distribution of the finished products. The land on which cotton grows is worth at least \$10,000,000,000 and the factories which turn it into the finished product another \$10,000,000,000.

Over 1,850,000,000 pounds of cotton are now consumed annually in Southern mills, operating over 16,000,000 spindles and about 300,000 looms. During the cotton year ended July 31, 1922, the South consumed 3,733,000 bales of American cotton compared with a consumption of 2,178,000 bales in the mills of the

United States outside of the cotton growing States.

As late as 1810 the manufactured products of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia exceeded in variety and value those of the New England States. With the growth of cotton planting in the South, as a result of the high prices prevailing in the early part of that century, the energy and capital of that section were concentrated largely upon cotton. While New England concentrated its energies largely upon cotton manufacturing and other industrial activities. When cotton prices declined in the early forties to 5 cents or 6 cents a pound Southern capital and energy promptly turned to railroad and industrial development.

Colonel Hester is convinced that the expansion of the textile industry will practically all occur in the South, with some of the New England mills moving bodily to Southern locations. In fact, this movement has already begun. Speaking on this point before a meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, President Robert Amory, of the association, said:

"Our principal competition comes from the Piedmont district of North and South Carolina. There the climate is good and bracing. The operatives are pure bred American stock from the mountains. Like our original New Englanders, they have had hard work to make a living and appreciate opportunity. Work is not only a necessity but also a pleasure. These people are of great native intelligence and quick to learn. Mills have sprung up on every hand. Every little town wants a mill and offers free land, exemption from taxation, and all sorts of encouragement to the man who knows how to make cloth and will start a mill."

"The record is clear enough, the cotton industry is gradually slipping away. In the past various factors have helped us. Massachusetts had far more skilled help and oversight. We had the finishing works where Southern goods must be shipped to be bleached, dyed, or printed. Now, there is excellent skilled help and supervision in the South."

Another angle is found in the uncertain situation of European cotton industries as reported by the Department of Commerce. Generally speaking, European mills are producing slightly finer counts and workers are turning out less per

unit, with the possible exception of England, than in pre-war days. Labor is independent and is working on an eight-hour basis. It therefore seems that European cotton consumption will not increase as rapidly as it was doing in pre-war days. All of which should tend to create more business for American mills in order to supply the lessened production of European mills.

"If Lancashire is to regain her trade of pre-war days," states Frederick W. Tattersall, a Manchester cotton authority, "something will have to be done to reduce production costs, and until spinners, manufacturers and merchants can place goods in distributing centers abroad on a cheaper basis, the turnover is bound to be restricted. New England cotton manufacturers are meeting this condition by turning to the South, but how the English cotton interests will solve the problem remains to be seen."

To Give Summer Textile Course.

Dr. W. A. Withers, director of the State College Summer School, Raleigh, N. C., which opens June 12 and continues through July 25, announces that an entirely new course in the textile industry will be offered this year for those working in mill communities. The course is intended primarily to familiarize those who are now teaching or expect to teach in mill centers with the fundamental principles of cotton manufacture.

The division of vocational education of the State Department of Education needs teachers who have some knowledge of the machinery used in cotton manufacture, and are familiar with some of the simple operations to assist with the part-time program for mill operatives.

This course should enable the teachers who elect it to assist with this part-time educational program and thus supplement their regular salary. Those teachers in mill communities who are not planning to engage in this part-time work should find this course especially valuable, as it will enable them to better adapt their school work to the community activities, says Dr. Withers.

Mr. P. W. Price, of the textile faculty of the college, will have charge of this course which will consist of one period daily made up of lecture and laboratory work.

New Yarn Press

The Economy Baler Company, of Ann Arbor, Mich., has recently brought out a new yarn press and also a new cloth press. The company describes the yarn press as follows:

New Yarn Press.

"There are four individual toggle arms, which operate in pairs. In other words, there are two toggle arms that extend out at each side of the press with the gear rack fastened on a shaft between, which pulls the two pairs of arms together, forcing the platen down under tremendous pressure.

"The chamber is made up of four sets of doors, so that the ends of the chamber open as well as the sides. The four doors, however, lock at two corners by a very simple locking device.

"The sides are made of two doors, one 3' and other 2', giving a 5' chamber. The uprights on the Economy are heavy channel instead of round rods, thus making the Economy much more substantial than any other yarn press built. The Economy also has nearly a foot longer compressing travel of platen than other makes of yarn presses.

"You will notice a pinion placed in the center between the arms operating between two gear racks, which are attached to the end of the toggle arms, thus pulling the top ends of the toggle arms together by means of the pinion operating these two racks, forcing the compressing platen down; the entire strain of the pressure, however, being up against the beam across the top.

"The compressing platen is raised by simply reversing the motion of the motor, and the pinion between the racks revolves in the opposite direction, pushing the gear racks back, which are attached to the ends of the toggle arms, thus raising the compressing platen back up to normal position.

"You will note that there is a standard worm gear and worm attached to the shaft that operates the pinion between the two racks, which in turn pulls the toggle arms, thus pressure is held at all points of the platen stroke.

"The Economy has the added feature over other presses.

"The Economy arms are fastened solid to the compressing platen near the ends, while the other toggle presses the arms roll in toward the center of the platen, leaving the ends of the platen unsupported, permitting same to tip up at the ends if material is not properly distributed in the chamber.

"Another feature of the Economy is the fact that the toggle arms are not pivoted in the middle, thus giving the entire strain on the arms and end thrust only, and eliminating any opportunity to break the pitman arms in the center.

"This new yarn press produces a bale 26" long, 24" wide, of seventeen cubic feet, weighing about four hundred pounds. Making it possible to produce bales 24 to 26 inches deep, weighing from fifty to four hundred pounds. Chamber five feet deep. Equipped with a directly con-

nected electric motor capable of pulling up to 15 horse torque, alternating current two or three phase 50 or 60 cycle, 220 or 550 volt.

"Another advantage of the Economy is the fact that the end doors as well as the sides, swing out independently, leaving all four sides of the bale exposed, the four doors are locked by two locks at opposite corners of the chamber. With this style of chamber construction it eliminates the slot necessary at the ends necessary to operate the plunger bar and chain mechanism as regularly used on our other style of Economy presses, which is objectionable for the baling of fine yarns, because in a yarn press the chamber must be completely enclosed and smooth on all sides—with no openings."

New Cloth Press.

The new cloth press is described by the makers as follows:

"First: The Economy operates considerably faster than the toggle press.

"Second: The compressing platen on the Economy has a much longer travel than the toggle press, thus making it possible to completely compress each bale to its minimum density, instead of having to stop at a definite length of stroke thereby eliminating the necessity of

blocking up under the material to bring the material high enough so as to get the benefit of the toggle stroke. The compressing platen on the Economy exerts full pressure at all points of travel. The compressing platen on the toggle exerts the maximum pressure only when the toggle is at its straightest position. The fact that the economy compressing platen is able to go down within a few inches of the bottom platform if desired, so as to produce a bale varying in all three dimensions if required, is a splendid feature.

"Third: The Economy is longer lived than the toggle, as there is practically nothing to be gotten out of order. The powerful special hand forged one and one-quarter inch Swedish Steel Chains revolve over steel sprocket wheels at the bottom, the same as is used on heavy hoisting machinery.

"Fourth: Economy is entirely self-contained, requiring no special installation line shaft, jack shaft or other special installation. We can even mount these machines on wheels to be moved to different parts of the plant as desired, by simply having plug connections for the directly connected electric motor.

"Fifth: The Economy is equipped with the automatic safety shut-off that automatically stops the machine on descending travel when a certain predetermined pressure has

been exerted, regardless of the position of the plunger, or compressing platen. The compressing platen can be adjusted to stop on its upward stroke at any point, without the operator having to think to shut off the power at a given stroke.

"These Economeys are as near an automatic safety press as possible—the operators simply throws in the switch when he wants a compression and can go about his business. The machine doing its work and automatically stopping and holding the pressure the instant that a certain predetermined pressure has been exerted. Thus each and every bale is same size regardless of amount of material in each bale."

South African Cotton Goods Trade in 1922.

South African imports of cotton manufactures in 1922 reached the high total of 7,646,511 pounds, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Trade Commissioner P. J. Stevenson, Johannesburg.

The British share of cotton goods imported continues to be predominant. Leaving out canvas and duck for which detailed figures are not yet available, their share was 5,928,406, or 78.6 per cent. American cotton goods not only continued to hold second place but materially strengthened their position. Imports from the United States totalled 443,997 in 1922, as against 246,011 pounds in 1921, and 34,587 pounds in 1912. The total compares very favorably with the trade during the war and post-war years.

South African Wool Prices Weaker.

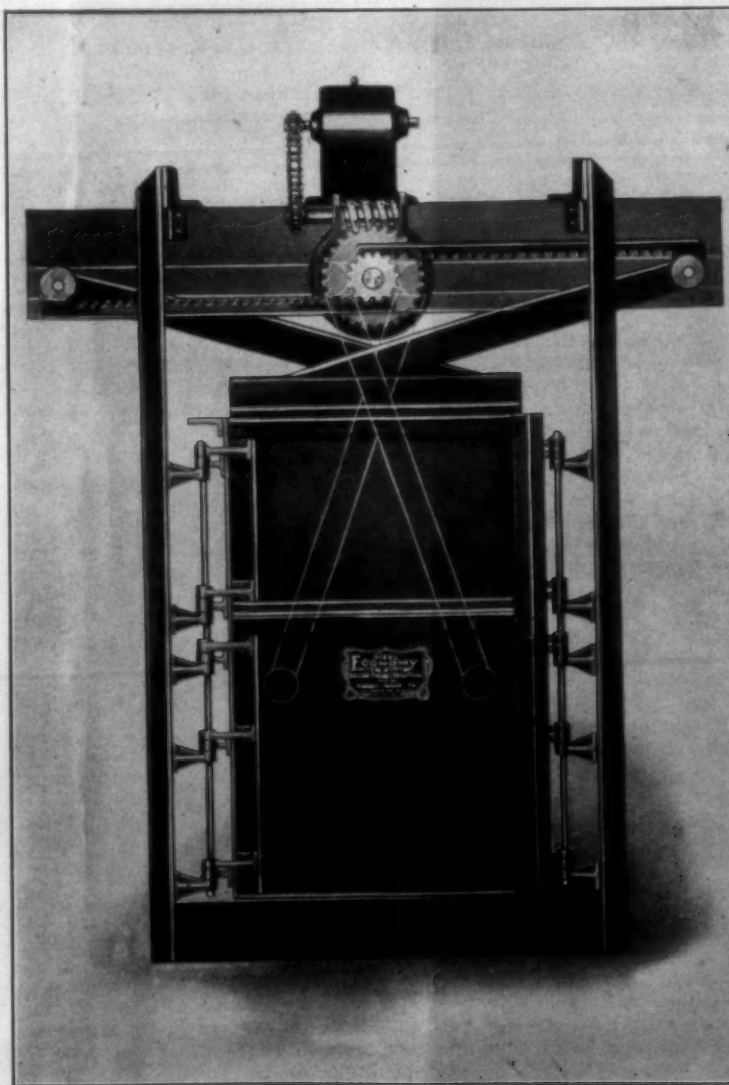
The Port Elizabeth, South Africa, wool market showed a decidedly weaker tendency in February. A fair demand existed at lower prices, but sellers generally were unwilling to operate, the volume of business transacted being small. Fairly large quantities of Free State and Karroo wools arrived during the month, Consul Monnet B. Davis, Port Elizabeth, reports.

Poland Exporting Textiles to China.

Experimental stocks of cloth and wool blankets received by Polish textile mill salesmen at Harbin have enjoyed a ready retail sale, says Consul G. C. Hanson in a report to the Department of Commerce. Orders of considerable size have consequently been placed as the result with mills in Lodz, Bielsostok, and Warsaw. Although no piece goods have been received from Soviet Russia, reports from Chita indicate that these goods are selling at prices 20 to 25 per cent above pre-war levels.

New South Wales Cotton Growing Unsuccessful.

Experiments in growing cotton in New South Wales have in most instances this season met with failure, poor results have been caused by the dry weather and insect pests, according to a report from Consul Romeyn Wormuth, Sydney.



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Overseer to Superintendent

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

Waste of Fuel.

It is quite necessary for a superintendent of a mill to keep a watchful eye over the boiler room force for the purpose of preventing as much as possible the waste of fuel. It is usually the corporation or mill company which has to pay for the coal that is the most interested in the economical use of the fuel. I have in mind the action taken by a mill agent who realized that his fuel consumption was too high and concluded that the best way to check the apparent waste was to engage the services of a man capable of instructing the men in the power department how to get better service from the fuel consumption and at the same time use less coal. A man who was an efficiency expert in engine and boiler room work was secured and arrangements made for him to remain with us for a sufficient period to give the necessary instruction. I was employed in the boiler room of the mill at the time and had an excellent opportunity to observe the progress made by this man. First he got the men of the power department together and illustrated the methods of firing with certain grades of coal, using the flame of a candle to bring out certain points of combustion.

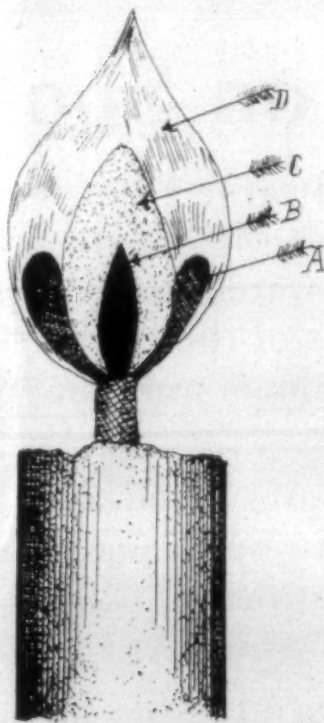
He demonstrated that combustion in the flame of the candle begins with the oil-saturated wick. The material of which the wick is composed is ignited and gases are created. The resulting flame is separated into four parts as shown in figure 1 in which the darkest portion, marked B, is the result of the collecting of unconsumed gases.

These gases are constantly in process of generation due to the action of the heat upon the tallow or wax of which the candle is made. Next comes what is termed the base portion, which is the central part indicated C, and which part results from the immediate and complete combustion of the gases of part B. Oxygen and carburetted hydrogen now combine from the outside and a flame of considerable heating power is developed. The luminous portions of the flame are marked C and D where the oxygen of the air combining with the hydrogen result in raising the separated carbon to the temperature of incandescence. This action results in the production of the luminosity needed to give brilliancy to the flame. The interior cone of luminosity is indicated A and in it are the heat atoms which mingle with oxygen in a combustion terminating in carbonic acid.

All this technical instruction seemed far away from the point which the superintendent of our mill desired to have demonstrated, and the listening men appeared to be impatient and inclined to sneer. But as the expert continued his talk, interest began to be taken in the demonstrations. It was explained that perfect combustion consti-

tutes water (steam) and carbonic acid in an experiment of the kind under consideration. In order to obtain this result a sufficiently high temperature is needed in addition to full supply of oxygen. If, in firing a boiler, there exists any impediment to the development of the proper temperature or a full supply of oxygen, perfect combustion of the fuel will be impossible and waste of coal will result.

These impediments might exist in boiler defects, in the presence of scale or corroded parts of the tubes or plates. Or the fireman might be inexperienced and lack the necessary knowledge to properly fire his boiler.



Or the system of draft of the furnace might be out of working condition, or the mechanical parts so clogged that the passage of air is retarded. Or the fuel itself might be of an inferior grade, or of the right grade but impaired by long exposure to rain and general weather conditions in the open. The original plan of adjustment of the boiler or its foundation might be such that a sufficient supply of oxygen cannot reach the fire to insure perfect combustion.

A Defectively Design Ash Pit.

The expert had previously examined the boilers and he had detected a defective ash pit in one of them and we were shown this pit and an explanation was given why loss of heat and waste of coal resulted from its continued use. A percentage of the carbon, so essential to effective firing, was lost in the form of carbonic acid. The air on entering the furnace from the ash pit gave out its oxygen to the glowing carbon on the grate bars and generated heat as it should and

a casual examination would not reveal anything wrong.

It seems, however, that carbonic acid was generated and this acid in passing upwards through the bulk of the fire took up a considerable portion of the heat units. The result was that one volume of acid would be converted into two volumes of oxide with more or less loss of heat units during the process of conversion.

This trouble was caused primarily by the condition of the ash pit and the bars of the grate. The brickwork of the ash pit had buckled on one side to the extent that miniature fractures in the masonry permitted the escape of hot air from the interior and the admittance of cold air from the outside.

Not only this, the buckled condition of the wall interfered with the passage of air currents and the draft of the furnace was disrupted. The bars of the grate had not been inspected for considerable time with the result that most of them were warped out of alignment so that some bars were too close together and others too far apart. This condition of the bars not only interfered with the draft by causing clinkers to collect in patches, but prevented free consumption of the fuel because the firemen in charge was unable to operate the bars owing to the bearings sticking. This particular furnace had given trouble for months, but no one had ever undertaken to ascertain the reason why. It had consumed more fuel on the average than any of the other furnaces of the battery of boilers, and had sent greater volume of smoke out of its stack. The engineer had changed firemen often, but no improvement resulted. It was left for the efficiency engineer to come along with his candle flame demonstration to prove that conditions must be right in the furnace in order to get a complete and satisfactory consumption of the fuel. That air must be supplied in proper volume and that the draft must not be retarded by buckled walls or warped grate bars.

The superintendent of the mill had the fire pulled out of the defective furnace, and the next day the masons tore out the brickwork and grate bars, both of which were replaced with new in a few days, after which that boiler was fired with less fuel and better results.

Exports of Printed Cloths.

Washington. — March exports of printed cotton cloths totalled 12,688,678 square yards, were larger than for some time past. Cuba, with 4,723,745 square yards, took approximately 33 1-3 per cent of the total. The previous month the island had taken 1,950,818 square yards.

The exports of printed cottons were the feature of our foreign cotton goods trade for the month. Gray goods exports were somewhat lower,

totalling 8,819,436 square yards, as against 9,188,516 square yards in February. Analysis of the figures of the Department of Commerce shows that our exports of gray cloths to Latin-American countries were on the whole larger than the month before, but there was a counterbalancing decline in the shipments to other parts of the world, notably Canada. Where Canada was our largest customer for gray cloths in February, with 1,200,475 square yards, her purchases declined in March to 597,718 square yards. Colombia was the largest buyer of gray goods in March, claiming 640,291 square yards, with the Philippines a close second to the extent of 637,814 square yards, compared with 317,107 in February.

Other important outlets for gray cloths in March were: Salvador, 547,612 square yards, compared with 775,809 in February; Argentina, 601,398, compared with 543,498 in February; Chili, 588,473, compared with 621,744 in February; Cuba, 457,008, compared with 261,921 in February; Bolivia, 463,864, compared with 260,128 in February; Guatemala, 280,467 square yards, compared with 194,403 in February; Haiti, 386,216, compared with 323,122 in February; Jamaica, 269,734, compared with 294,891 in February; Aden, 258,750, compared with 801,000 in February; British India, 300,000, compared with 75,000 in February; Honduras, 247,542, compared with 212,579 in February; Nicaragua, 217,932, compared with 176,565 in February.

Of bleached goods, 8,048,544 square yards left the country in March, compared with 5,208,025 in February. Philippine Islands was the chief customer, buying 3,579,615 square yards, against 1,730,517 the month before. Cuba was next with 1,525,617, against 830,511 in February; Canada, 796,895, compared with 775,681 in February; Mexico, 484,624, compared with 300,622 in February; Argentina, 244,220, compared with 283,463 in February. The balance of this trade was in smaller lots.

The 12,588,678 square yards of printed goods exported in March compared with 7,408,809 in February. As above noted, Cuba absorbed 4,728,745 square yards of the total. The Philippines were next with 2,891,389 square yards, compared with 1,043,334 in February; Colombia, 866,476, compared with 674,253 in February; Canada, 811,529, compared with 693,224 in February; Mexico, 580,356, compared with 403,498 in February; Argentina, 278,126, compared with 441,123 in February; Haiti, 247,720, compared with 100,005 in February, and Honduras, 252,687, compared with 124,508 in February.

China's takings continue comparatively trivial. Of gray goods, bleached goods and prints, China took 74,401 square yards combined, in March, compared with 188,030 in February.

Cloth Consumption Figures Must Be Nationwide to Be Effective.

J. D. Massey, vice-president of the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., believes that periodic statistics on the consumption of cotton goods would be very valuable as a guide to all concerned in textile products, providing they were nationwide in scope and ranging all the way from the retailer to the cotton farms.

Through recent correspondence with the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Mr. Massey has made a thorough study of the advantages and possibilities of providing data on the "visible supply" of cotton goods, which, Mr. Massey points out, is a question closely akin to the suggestion of John Lawrence for collecting cloth consumption figures.

Bureau of the Census has been considering plans to get out monthly reports on the production and stocks of cotton goods. W. M. Stewart, director of the census, discussed the department's plans with Mr. Massey, the latter giving his opinion that such information would be of little benefit to the mills unless the stocks in consumer's establishments were also known.

Mr. Massey outlined his ideas in the following letter to the director of the census, written last January, Mr. Stewart's reply also being given below:

"Honorable Wm. M. Stewart, Director of the Census, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

"Referring to your letter of January 11, from what you say I infer that you possibly have in mind reports intended to show the "visible supply" of cotton goods in the hands of manufacturing establishments from time to time, as a sort of index or guide both for the manufacturers and the buying public.

"If this conception of your purpose is accurate, I do not think that it would fill its mission well unless it likewise disclosed with reasonable accuracy at least the quantity of like goods held by cutting and other manufacturing establishments, and wholesale and retail merchants, because the total supply available to the consuming public would, after all, be the only thing that would be of definite use alike to all interested in cotton goods, from the manufacturer clear to the consumer.

"Owing to the fluctuations of business, it might happen that manufacturers would have a heavy stock, and those who purchase from them light stocks, and on the contrary, under other conditions, the mills might have light stocks and further down the line there might at the same time exist ample stocks.

"Very often in 'boom periods' speculators buy great quantities of cotton goods and hold them for advancing prices, just as cotton and other products are often held for the same purpose. Hence, while there would be an apparent scarcity of goods at a given moment, high prices take a downward tendency and immediately these speculators get scared and begin to unload, so that suddenly a huge supply of goods is disclosed.

"This was amply illustrated during the period beginning in the spring of 1919. There was apparently a severe scarcity of goods, but when the period of decline set in vast quantities that were being hoarded by various interests were thrown on the market: then the United States Government began dumping millions of cotton manufactures on the market, with the result that prices hit the bottom quickly, and there was a long period of depression until these surplus stocks could be absorbed by the consuming public.

"Hence, I repeat that simply to report the current output of the mills and their stocks on hand would be simply giving one phase of the cotton goods situation, and doubtless this would apply also to other textile fabrics, such as silks, woolsens and linens.

"Also, to be fully illustrative of the marketing prospects, attention ought to be paid to cotton goods production throughout the world. The reason is that prices in America are heavily influenced not only by the importation of cotton fabrics from abroad, but also by the production of like fabrics in foreign countries, and either consumed in those countries or exported to other foreign countries, because all of such goods directly influence American prices.

"Again, the cotton goods prices are influenced to a considerable extent by the volume of production, and the prices of the other textile fabrics, namely, silks, linens and woolsens.

"Then, to give an idea as to what may be anticipated at a given time, the volume of business being done by stores selling direct to consumers is important, because if the consuming demand is small, the prospect is poor for the time being, even though the manufacturing and wholesale concerns might have comparatively light stocks, because it would be unwise for anyone to go ahead producing at full capacity with the plain possibility that, owing to the low buying power of the public, additional goods would not be readily absorbed.

"I am taking the liberty of drawing your attention to these considerations which appear to be warranted, on the assumption that the reports which you contemplate are intended to be a business guide, you might say, to those interested in the manufacture, purchase or sale of cotton goods, ranging all the way, you might say, from the cotton planter to the final wearer of a shirt.

"Such a report could be made very useful to the whole public if sufficiently accurate and if covering the whole field from beginning to end, just as some publications cover the raw cotton field from Mesopotamia to China, including planting, ginning, warehousing, manufacturing and other enterprises."

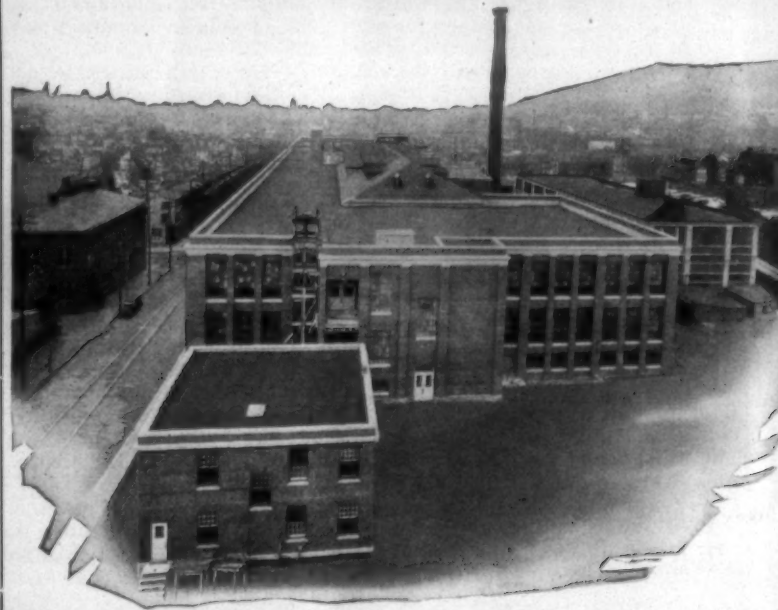
Answering the above, Mr. Stewart wrote:

"We have given serious consideration in connection with our industrial reports to the question of securing information on stocks held by wholesalers and retailers. Such data are highly desirable, but you will appreciate the difficulties in-

(Continued on Page 27)

SOLVED!

-the old plant re-made without a shut-down



Here was a mill that had completely outgrown itself. With the demand steadily growing, more production capacity was essential. Yet the company, if it was to continue giving service to its customers, could not afford to close down a single day.

Lockwood, Greene & Co. met the problem by entirely rehabilitating and modernizing the mill, installing a new power plant, new machinery and improving the old. The equipment in the picker room was increased and new pickers were equipped with individual motors. The spinning mill was enlarged with additional frames run by individual chain-driven motors. In the weaving mill, 160 Draper looms were added. These improvements were all made without any interruption of production.

In solving such problems, Lockwood, Greene & Co. have the great advantage of long experience as leaders in textile mill engineering. Hardly a situation arises that does not have its precedent in Lockwood Greene experience.



BUILDING WITH FORESIGHT

Lockwood-Greene service includes every phase of engineering and management from the planning of new mills to the operation of existing plants. Write for "Building With Foresight" which describes what Lockwood-Greene service has accomplished for others. Or better still, let us discuss with you your particular problems.

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Compagnie Lockwood Greene, Paris, France

Canada's Textile Industry

(By Kenneth Moller, Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston, in "Builders.")

Today there are approximately 1,250,000 spindles in the Dominion of Canada, operating on every class of cotton textiles from coarse twines and ducks to fine mercerized yarns. The industry originated at Sherbrook, Quebec, in 1844 when a small duck mill was built in that place. In 1846 a mill was started in Montreal and about the same time another one in Thorold.

By 1871 there were eight cotton mills with a capacity of 95,000 spindles. In 1885 there were in the Dominion practically 460,000 spindles and 9,500 looms. These were located mostly throughout eastern Canada in the Province of Quebec, this being the more thickly settled district of Canada and having an abundance of labor suitable for the cotton-mill industry. The total spindles were divided among twenty-two companies, operating approximately 150,000 spindles in Ontario, 195,000 spindles in Quebec and 120,000 spindles in the Maritime Provinces.

During this period, the tremendous development of the New England textile industry began to drain on Canada for mill help. French Canadians have always been very satisfactory for this purpose. The drain on the Canadian labor market forced up the cost of labor in Canada and checked the growth of the industry for seven or eight years.

However, by 1892, it had grown to 550,000 spindles. By 1900 there were 650,000 spindles in the Dominion. In the past twenty-two years the capacity of the industry has practically doubled as the figures for 1922 show about 1,250,000 spindles and 27,000 looms in operation.

As it exists today, this industry is a small compact unit, the total of 1,250,000 spindles being located in about twenty-five mills and 90 per cent of these spindles being owned and operated by ten companies, four of which are controlled in the United States.

The spindles in place today are controlled as follows:

| | Spindles. |
|---|-----------|
| Dominion Textile Co. | 550,000 |
| Montreal Cottons, Ltd. | 200,000 |
| Canadian Cottons, Ltd. | 200,000 |
| Wabasso Cotton Co., Ltd. | 100,000 |
| Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills | 30,000 |
| Canadian Manhasset Mills... | 22,000 |
| Canadian Jenckes Spinning Co. | 31,000 |
| Empire Cotton Mills | 25,000 |
| Hamilton Cotton Mills..... | 17,000 |
| Imperial Cotton Mills..... | 11,000 |
| Cosmos Cotton Mills..... | 25,000 |

This accounts for something over 1,200,000 spindles. The balance is scattered through a few small mills, none of which have more than 3,000 spindles.

From the above it is perfectly obvious that we can consider these eleven concerns the textile industry of the Dominion of Canada. Five

of these outfits are controlled in the United States, leaving six as constituting the backbone of the textile industry in Canada and controlled by Canadians and English.

Of the five mentioned the Canadian Jenckes, Canadian Manhasset and Canadian Connecticut are all tire fabric mills owned or controlled by the parent companies in the United States. The Imperial Cotton Mills of Hamilton, Ontario, and the Cosmos Cotton Mills of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, are controlled by the International Cotton Mills of the United States, with other mills in New England and Georgia.

By far the largest group is the Dominion Textile Company which was capitalized at \$7,500,000 prior to its recent organization. They operate 500,000 spindles and 11,000 looms on a variety of goods. They make white and gray cottons, prints, sheetings, pillow casing, long cloth, cambrics, ducks, bags, twines, drills, towels, blankets, rugs, etc. Their shirtings and dress goods compare very favorably with those imported from the best mills in Europe. They have a large print works and a large bleachery.

This company was incorporated in 1905 under Canadian laws and operates mills in Montreal, St. Henry, St. Paul, Hochelaga, Montmorency Falls, Magog, Quebec, Kingston, Ontario and Moncton, New Brunswick. Gross sales of this company from 1911 to 1921 show in rough figures as follows:

| | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1911 | \$ 9,500,000 |
| 1912 | 9,000,000 |
| 1913 | 9,800,000 |
| 1914 | 8,900,000 |
| 1915 | 7,600,000 |
| 1916 | 10,400,000 |
| 1917 | 13,400,000 |
| 1918 | 16,800,000 |
| 1919 | 23,700,000 |
| 1920 | 23,400,000 |
| 1921 | 26,400,000 |

Net profits on these sales show as follows:

| | |
|------------|------------|
| 1911 | \$ 990,000 |
| 1912 | 1,140,000 |
| 1913 | 1,230,000 |
| 1914 | 1,190,000 |
| 1915 | 1,230,000 |
| 1916 | 1,480,000 |
| 1917 | 1,580,000 |
| 1918 | 1,870,000 |
| 1919 | 3,430,000 |

During this period the surplus of profits has grown from \$35,700 to \$1,160,000, this latter being after a deduction of \$1,100,000 reserve for war income taxes. This will give some measure of the general success of this corporation. Through this entire period it has paid dividends on its common and preferred stocks and is generally rated as an extremely successful operating cotton mill, and certainly with its leader, Sir Charles Gordon, dominates the textile situation in Canada.

The next largest group is that of the Montreal Cottons with 200,000 spindles and 5,000 looms. Their mills are all located at Valley Field, Quebec. They have complete dyeing and finishing plant, make a line

Textile and are very closely allied with the Dominion Textile, Sir Charles Gordon being president of this corporation as well as of the Dominion Textile. Manufacturing profits for this concern from 1914 to 1918 show as follows:

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1914 | \$368,000 |
| 1915 | 394,000 |
| 1916 | 473,000 |
| 1917 | 492,000 |
| 1918 | 703,000 |

During this period the surplus increased from \$7,000 to \$351,000. Dividends of \$300,000 have been paid each year. The surplus referred to above should really mean additions to surplus. The total mill surplus in the year 1918 is carried on the books at \$3,373,000.

The third largest group is the Canadian Cottons, Ltd., with plants located at Cornwall, Kingston, Hamilton, St. Stevens New Brunswick and Marysville New Brunswick. They have approximately 200,000 spindles and about 5,000 looms. They make ginghams, colored flannels, ducks, shirtings, denim, yarns for the knit goods trade, cottonades and cotton twines, and besides these, the usual line of gray goods. Their gross sales and profits from 1907 to 1921 inclusive show in round figures as follows:

| | Gross Sales | Profits |
|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1907 | \$ 3,200,000 | \$ 258,000 |
| 1908 | 2,970,000 | 359,000 |
| 1909 | 2,350,000 | 233,000 |
| 1910 | 3,450,000 | 258,000 |
| 1911 | 3,700,000 | 418,000 |
| 1912 | 3,860,000 | 590,000 |
| 1913 | 4,400,000 | 649,000 |
| 1914 | 3,500,000 | 600,000 |
| 1915 | 3,300,000 | 574,000 |
| 1916 | 5,540,000 | 717,000 |
| 1917 | 5,700,000 | 793,000 |
| 1918 | 5,600,000 | 1,126,000 |
| 1919 | 10,800,000 | 1,560,000 |
| 1921 | 11,496,000 | 868,000 |

Their statement as of March 31, 1921, shows a surplus of about \$3,000,000. It is generally conceded to be an extremely successful company and is a large factor in the Canadian textile industry.

Another large group is the Wabasso Cotton Company at Three Rivers which also owns the Shawinigan Cotton Company at Shawinigan Falls and the St. Maurice Cottons at Three Rivers. They have a total of approximately 100,000 spindles and 24,000 looms. The product of these mills is a fine grade of white cotton and the output of the Wabasso Mills alone is approximately 12,000,000 yards and 1,000,000 pounds of fine yarn, annually. We understand they are able to manufacture their goods, after paying freight and any import duty, at a lower price than Americans can manufacture and under more favorable conditions. An analysis of their profits from 1916 to 1920 shows as follows:

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1916 | \$147,000 |
| 1917 | 181,000 |
| 1918 | 108,000 |
| 1919 | 460,000 |
| 1920 | 443,000 |

Their statement as of 1919 showed a profit of something over \$600,000.

of goods similar to the Dominion

The four companies described above, as you will note, cover about 1,050,000 spindles out of the total 1,250,000 in the Dominion. The Empire Cotton Mills, Ltd., of Welland, Ont., have been very successful and have put up a substantial addition the past year as indicative of their faith in the future of the textile industry in the Dominion of Canada. The smaller mills, the Hamilton Cottons, Imperial and Cosmos, have generally been successful and we will be glad to give you any information you might care to have as to their detailed operations.

The general equipment throughout is fairly modern, although in many cases the buildings are old and antiquated. The drives in general are being brought up to date and a considerable amount of electrical installation is being done.

The Week's Cotton Trade.

Cotton prices witnessed substantial advances during the week ending May 18, final closing prices in the average of the daily quotations for spot cotton at 10 markets showing advances of nearly 1 1/4 cents per pound and for May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange of about 1 3/4 cents. Spot cotton closed at 26.01 cents per pound on May 18 and May future contracts at New York closed at 26.79 cents. The high point touched by May future contracts so far this season is 31.59 cents and the low point 20 cents. The advance was attributed to a better demand for spot cotton, together with continued cool weather in the cotton belt, some sections reporting warm dry weather badly needed.

Spot sales were in fair volume, and reports from the cotton goods markets indicated continued quietness.

Exports amounted to 21,74 bales, compared with 51,269 bales the previous week and 98,443 bales for the corresponding period last year.

Certificated stock at New York on May 18 was 60,347 bales, and at New Orleans 4,788 bales. Total stocks, all kinds, at New York, 85,548 bales, and at New Orleans 101,902 bales.

New York future contracts closed May 18: May 26.79c, July 25.27c, October 22.97c, December 22.58c, January 22.27c. New Orleans closed: May 26.05c, July 25.45c, October 22.46c, December 22.09c, January 21.97c. New Orleans spot cotton 26.25c per pound.

Cotton Movement From August 1 to May 18.

| | 1921 | 1922 |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Bales | | Bales |
| Port receipts | 5,456,522 | 5,384,542 |
| Port stocks | 406,118 | 893,014 |
| Interior receipts.. | 7,078,235 | 6,636,174 |
| Interior stocks.... | 508,435 | 838,360 |
| Into sight | 10,002,319 | 9,231,948 |
| Northern spinners' takings | 2,162,894 | 1,936,171 |
| Southern spinners' takings | 4,053,467 | 3,370,634 |

Armory Praises Southern Industry

Robert Armory, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, speaking before the convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association in Richmond last week, made a very timely and interesting talk that was heard with much gratification by the convention.

Mr. Armory, in the course of his address, marvelled at the miraculous growth of the cotton industry in the South. Comparing conditions existing in 1885 with those prevailing now, he declared that at the outset the farming community was poverty stricken because the supply was more than the demand.

"Between 1885 and 1900," Mr. Amory asserted, "each little town suddenly became possessed of an intense desire to have a cotton mill. Out of the meager savings of the whole population, and where there was no cash by pledges of individual credit, money was collected and mills were built. Some of the poor farmers went to work in the mills, and many of them or their sons now manage mills. As the mills grew, so did the towns. Money came pouring into the district and outside capital was offered.

"You had one great advantage: The whole community knew what life without industries meant in that section, and everyone helped you. There was a real desire to work, and legislation was shaped to build

up industries, not to burden them.

"Your greatest accomplishment is not the mills themselves. It is the industrial community or section that you have developed, and the sound common sense you have kept instilled in all your neighbors and operatives. The fact that the Piedmont section grew because each town wanted a mill has kept the mills scattered over a large area, and largely prevented too much crowding into great cities. The mill towns are scattered among the farms and the farms among the mill towns. Each has its influence on the other. It is easier, therefore, for your operative to realize that a certain number of yards of cloth can be exchanged for a certain number of pounds of cotton or bushels of corn, and that lessening the number of yards of cloth produced will react on the operative himself.

"Trained in a section where eloquence is a virtue and an art, you have used it to spread common sense and practical examples of economic law. We of New England have lacked this ability to talk, and have perhaps suffered somewhat from our general custom of silence. We have left the talking too much to demagogues and others who have no experience in either industry or farming. These expect industry to be managed by a mysterious something which they call government, as if the burden

of anything done by government did not fall alike on all workers, whether in mills or on farms."

Mr. Amory compared the lesson of the development of the Piedmont section with what is going on in Russia, where following the Karl Marx theory, the individual is suppressed and industry is run through the government. Crops are good in Russia, he said, and bread sells for one-half cent a loaf, but cotton cloth is expensive. The farmer in Russia has to pay a tremendous number of bushels of wheat for a piece of cloth, he said, and his purchasing power is practically nothing. The worker in the Russian mills cannot possibly get enough to eat, for their industry is so inefficient, Mr. Amory declared, that he cannot turn out even the few high priced yards of cloth that are necessary for an exchange with the farmer. In time, doubtless, after much more suffering, the Russian community will appreciate the value of unhampered private business, he said, and industry will begin to build up again in the only way in which it can be built.

Discussing the talk of Southern competition, Mr. Amory pointed out that the New England mills are working under 17 different restrictive laws, which he called a considerable handicap. In Massachusetts, he said, the laws are such that the

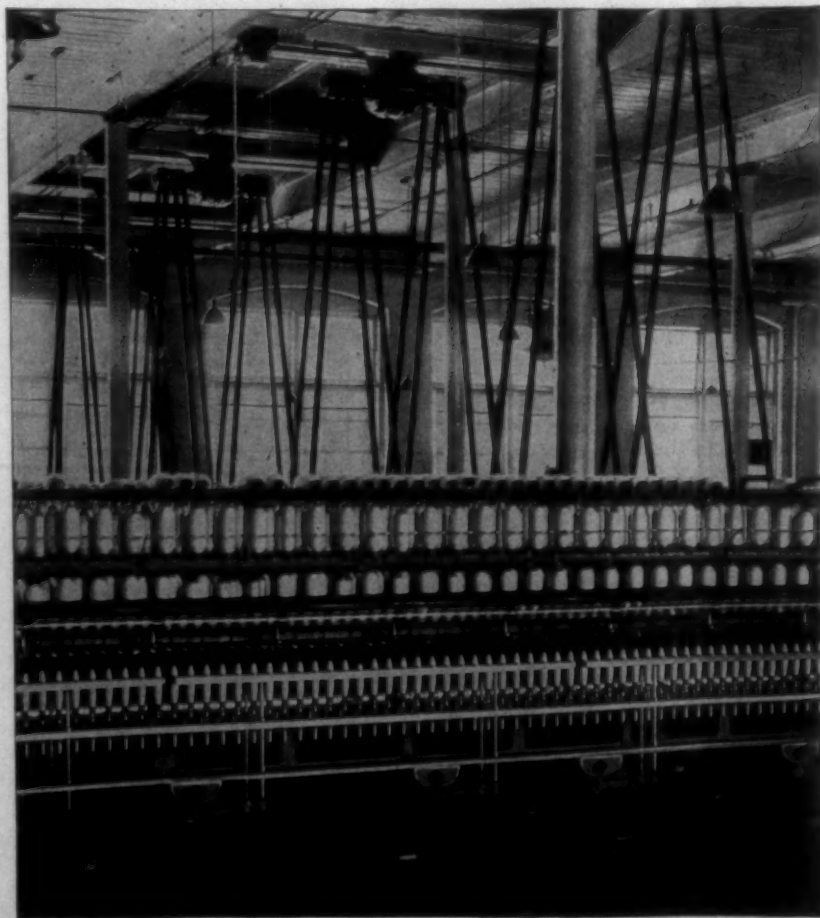
operation of two 48-hour shifts are prohibited.

"Do not think for a moment that all these New England mills are going to move down here," he asserted. "In the first place, too rapid growth would not be wholesome for the Piedmont section, and secondly, it is expensive and almost impossible to move a mill." The low New England capitalization, he said, coupled with a good liquid asset position due to years of thrift, make it possible for the New England mills to compete most of the time. The big Southern advantage, however, he said, is hours per week of operations, many of the other so-called advantages, such as being close to the cotton fields, amounting to very little.

Until present conditions in New England change, he concluded, few, if any, cotton mills will be built there. The high cost of new mills built today outside of New England, he said, is a distinct advantage to her low capitalized mills in competition.

Japan Chief Buyer of Australian Wool.

Japan is competing with Great Britain for eastern markets for woolen and cotton goods, and at last accounts from Trade Commissioner Sanger, had become the chief foreign buyer of Australian wool.



Where Belt Service Means Production

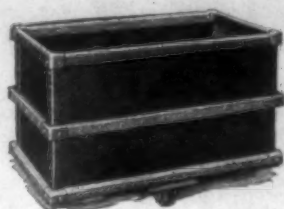
A four frame group drive is one of the most efficient types in the modern spinning room equipment; but it must have the *right* belts. Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co. make leather belts *for this drive* that will guarantee you production.

Our engineers will be very glad to give you the benefit of their experience in this important work.



The Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.

Oak Leather Tanners, Makers of Leather Belting and Leather Products
Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.



A tough Lightweight—the Laminar

The life of a mill truck or receptacle is a hard one—kicks and scuffs, collisions and bumps come its way with disheartening regularity.

The truck built of ordinary material that is made strong enough to stand the gaff of its daily life not only troubles noisily but is hard on floors and is heavy to push. Receptacles of ordinary materials that are strong enough to last long are too heavy for easy moving.

But—there are trucks and receptacles of Vul-Cot Fibre, Laminar. Mill receptacles—that wonderful material that is so strong, so tough and sturdy that it is practically indestructible and yet is lighter than any substitute for it.

Write today and we will gladly send you full particulars and prices.

**National
Vulcanized Fibre Co.
Wilmington, Del.**

THE HIGHEST ACHIEVEMENT



Symbolizing the best there is in belts—because of the quality leather used—the strenuous tests it is passed through—and particularity in process of manufacture.

Baltimore Belting Co.

Factory
Baltimore, Md.

Southern Branch
Spartanburg, S. C.

A full stock is carried at our Southern Branch.
Write for prices and catalog.

The Dyeing of Mixtures.

Both acid dyes and direct cotton dyes are used to produce a solid effect on fabrics woven from undyed woolen and silk yarns. At the lower temperatures, these dyes have a strong affinity for silk, but only a weak affinity for wool. At the higher temperatures the situation is reversed. It will be inferred from this fact that there is an intermediate temperature at which the affinity of the dye for both silk and wool will be the same. If so, this intermediate temperature is the right one at which to dye the fabric of silk and wool a solid shade. This temperature is not the same for all dyes. The temperature of equal affinity for Fast Red is 100 degrees F., but Quinoline Yellow has its temperature of equal affinity at 140 degrees, while Orange IV has it at the boiling point.

The structure of the fabric plays its part in determining the temperature. The dyeing process is begun in the cold liquor. If the wool is not absorbing the dye fast enough, the temperature is raised gradually. The silk may not take the dye fast enough. The remedy is to lower the temperature. When two or more dyes are combined they should possess an equal affinity at temperatures close together.

There are many direct cotton dyes which may be used in combinations because they are all suited to the temperature range, 195 degrees-112 degrees F. These are dyestuffs well adapted for a solid shade. Three separate dyes may be combined. In this way, one may produce on wool-silk fabrics good solid shades of browns, greens, olives. The sulphonyaniline dyestuffs are well adapted for blue and navy shades.

The dyeing of mixtures centers mainly on cotton and wool fabrics. Following are the methods used:

1. The wool in the fabric is dyed first, acid dyestuffs being used. This is followed by dyeing the cotton in a cold, alkaline bath.

2. The wool is first dyed with acid colors. Then the cotton is dyed by a mordanting operation with tannic acid and a fixing operation with tartar emetic, the object being to prepare the goods for a second dye bath in which the cotton is dyed with basic dyes.

3. The goods are colored in a single bath with a dye suited for both wool and cotton, or with a combination of an acid color and a direct cotton dyestuff. The bath is made neutral in both cases. The acid color dyes the wool and leaves the cotton practically undyed; the direct cotton dye colors the cotton more than the wool.

4. The cotton warp is first colored with a dye fast to cross dyeing. The warp is woven with a wool weft and the latter colored in the piece with an acid color.

Method No. 1 may be employed in cases where it is not absolutely necessary that both fibers be the same shade. If the cotton is well dyed, that is sufficient. The method is suited to the dyeing of shoddy. Filling up the cotton after dyeing the wool is done with sumac and iron, if the shade is to be a black, a blue or a heavy brown; or with

a direct cotton dye adapted to the shade of the wool. Pile fabrics having a wool pile and a cotton back are dyed by Method No. 1. Also, fabrics likely to crimp if put through a neutral Glauber's salt bath. An example is a union fabric of wool and cotton which contains artificial silk effect threads.

The advantage of this method over the single-bath procedure consists in the fact that brighter shades may be obtained on the wool. There are many direct cotton dyes available for dyeing the cotton and leaving the wool unstained, provided a low temperature is employed. The operation may be carried out in a washing machine. A concentrated liquor is used. The heavy rollers squeeze the dye into the center of the fabric.

Instead of using sumac and iron, one pound of Glauber's salt and two ounces of soda ash to 100 pounds (12 United States gallons) of water may be used as assistants.

Method No. 2, although sometimes called a two-bath process is in fact a four-bath operation. There are also four washings. It is the process used for bright pinks, greens, blues, violets and shot effects. The first bath is an acid dye bath for the wool. In addition to the dye solution, 4 per cent of sulphuric acid and 10 per cent of Glauber's salt are added to the bath. The dye solution is prepared by dissolving the dye in a small quantity of hot water. The dyeing lasts an hour, the temperature being held at about 200 degrees F. Instead of the sulphuric acid and the Glauber's salt, 10 per cent of sodium bisulphate may be used based on the weight of the material.

After dyeing the wool, the goods are washed to remove the excess acid and dye. The next operation is carried out in a mordanting bath to impregnate the cotton with tannin. From 2 to 10 per cent of tannin is used—the darker the shade the greater the percentage of tannin. The goods are entered in the mordanting bath at 200 degrees F. and run for 1 hour to allow the cotton to absorb tannin.

Next comes a fixing bath, which is prepared with 2 per cent of tartar emetic and used cold to fix the tannin in an insoluble form. Tartar emetic is a salt of the antimony.

The goods are rinsed and are entered into the fourth and last bath prepared with a suitable basic dyestuff, to which 2 per cent of acetic acid is added. The dyeing is done in a lukewarm bath, the object of the low temperature being to prevent the wool from being colored.—Textiles.

Brunzol Products.

The New Brunswick Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., reports an active demand for their special Brunzol products. The new advertising campaign which they have recently developed is bringing gratifying results and a widespread interest is being manifested in their sizing specialties. Particularly is this the case with Terpol Hydrate which makes possible the use of low priced starches and with their Brunzol waterproofing compound and softeners.

Textiles Lag Behind in Great Britain's Race for World Trade.

London, May 16.—Great Britain's textile industry did not figure prominently in the marked improvement of foreign trade during April, compared with the corresponding month of last year. Of the nine groups of textile imports and exports only five of the former and three of the latter showed an increase in value compared with April, 1922. The declines in the import trade were confined to raw cotton, raw silk, woolen and worsted yarns and silk manufactures. From the point of view of the British manufacturer, the two last mentioned do not amount to much, but raw cotton imports totalling in value just over 4,000,000 pounds during the month were lower by 1,360,000 pounds than in the same period of last year.

The silk imports at 104,000 pounds were lower by 68,000 pounds, which is not an appreciable difference.

All Textile Manufactures Down.

Comparing the textile export trade with April, 1922, the largest decrease was in the shipments of manufactured goods, where every group showed a decline. The three advances were in the exports of textile raw materials. Although some allowance must be made for the decline in prices during the last 12 months, yet the falling off in some of the exports of manufactured goods is most marked. The outstanding feature, perhaps, is the decrease in the shipments of cotton yarns and manufactures, which totalled 13,000,000 pounds, a drop of 1,700,000 pounds on those of April, last year. This was the biggest decline of any section of Great Britain's export trade during the month.

An analysis of the cotton exports reveals a big decline in the shipment abroad of gray unbleached cotton yarns, particularly to Germany whose imports under this heading only amounted to 1,500,000 pounds compared with 3,310,000 pounds in April, 1922. Other countries which took less yarn during April included Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Turkey, China, Dutch East Indies and the Argentine Republic, besides many Indian ports. The United States' imports under the heading during April amounted to 491,000 pounds compared with 242,200 in April, 1922.

Germany's imports of bleached and dyed cotton yarns from England totalled only 1,000 pounds compared with 6,000 last year. Belgium only took 400 pounds compared with 6,600 and France, 3,200 pounds compared with 8,900. Roumania, Turkey and China also bought much smaller quantities. The United States' imports amounted to 35,400 pounds compared with 15,100 pounds in April, 1922, and 25,100 in April, 1921.

Two countries outstanding in increase dimports of British bleached and dyed cotton yarn were Bulgaria and the Dutch East Indies. The former increased her exports from 5,000 to 61,000 pounds and the latter from 15,000 to 63,000 pounds. America took over double the quantity of cotton yarn in April than she bought a year ago, the total

last month being 527,000 pounds compared with 257,000 in April, 1922, and 258,000 in April, 1921.

U. S. Still a Good Customer.

The United States figures even more prominently as a consumer of gray unbleached cotton piece goods. During last month Great Britain exported as much as 8,260,000 square yards to America, which is nearly four times last year's total of 2,174,100 square yards. Exports of bleached piece goods to the same country totalled 1,200,000 square yards. The total exports of all kinds of cotton piece goods to America were 15,460,000 square yards, which compares favorably with the total in the same month last year which was only 7,300,000.

Shipments of outer garments, overcoats and mackintoshes to the United States were down to 549 garments during April, compared with 948 garments in the same month of last year. In spite of this decline the exports of all other outer and under garments, not including hosiery, are being steadily maintained.—Daily News Record.

Mill Machinery Men Tour Texas.

Austin, Tex., May 21.—On a tour of the State that will last eight days, ending May 28, a party of about 30 representatives of textile manufacturers and affiliated interests are investigating the possibilities of the industry in Texas with the view of extending their operations to this State. The trip is being made under the auspices of the Texas Chamber of Commerce. The itinerary includes more than a score of towns, among them being Longview, Marshall, Waco, Temple, San Angelo, Amarillo, Fort Worth and Dallas. In the party are the following:

L. W. Roberts, Jr., of Roberts & Co., Atlanta, Ga., who also represents the M. L. Cannon textile mill interests of Concord, N. C.; M. H. Merrill, of M. H. Merrill & Co., of Boston, Mass.; Rogers W. Davis, of the Saco-Lowell Shops of Charlotte, N. C.; I. D. Wingo, of the Whitin Machine Works of Whitinville, Mass.; George O. Draper, president Hopedale Manufacturing Co., of Milford, Mass.; William R. Neff, of Converse & Co., of New York City; William Davenport, of Spencer Trask & Co., investment bankers of New York City; Carroll Williams, of the Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, Md.; A. D. Oliphant, of the Textile World, New York City, and a representative of the Stafford Co., of Readville, Mass.

J. Percy Barrus, president of the Texas Cotton Mills Co., McKinney, and the newly organized Dallas Textile Mills Co., who is chairman of the textile committee of the Texas Chamber of Commerce, is acting as host to the visitors from the Southeastern and New England States. Other Texans on the trip are W. L. Steele, of Waxahachie, vice-president and general manager of the Waxahachie Cotton Mills Co.; P. M. Keller, of Belton, vice-president and general manager of the Belton Yarn Mills Co.; J. C. Saunders, of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, Bonham; John W. Carpenter, vice-president and general manager of the Texas Power and Light Company, Dallas.

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New Color Card.

The Textile Color Card Association of the United States, Inc., has just issued its color card for the fall and winter of 1923. The majority of the colors are soft and deep in tone, with only splashes of brilliant shades.

There is a collection of ancient Egyptian colors, named from the Egyptian exhibits of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In all there are 78 colors, of which 66 are portrayed in silk, and 12 in wool. As usual, there is a separate group of Browns are in the lead, covering

a wide range of light, medium and dark tones. In point of number, greens follow suit, while blues and reds divide honors about evenly.

Two tapestry colors, named burnished gold and antique bronze, are the first shown. These are followed by two greens of Egyptian origin named turquoise green and amulet.

Two shades—called withered rose and old cedar—portray the dull brown of seared and dried rose leaves, and the rose touched brown of old and unearthed cedar.

Greenish blue which the Egyptians applied in the making of faience pottery is reproduced under the name of faience. Whirlpool, a deep water blue with green undertones, is recalled from the fall 1922 card and with faience forms one of the blue ranges.

Two Purples Offered.

A flamboyant orange of pinkish cast is called Florentine. With this is a deeper orange called Mandarin. Only two purples are offered—pansy and the purple S 7007, both recalled from the standard card. Mellowed rose reds are represented. The lightest is called blush rose, the darkest tapestry red, while the medium shade is called fragonard. The blues of the old Gobelin and Flemish tapestries are portrayed. These are arranged in a group of three, the lightest of which is called sistine.

Papyrus is a tan and forms the lightest of an interesting brown range which depicts three distinct shades generally associated as the background to Egyptian coloring. The other two are named cartouche and mummy brown. Feldspar is a light, rich green, slightly yellow in tone and on the order of jade. Two deeper shades of this range are called Egyptian green and amarna. Egyptian reds are also represented in a group, the lightest of which is a reproduction of carnelian. Two shades of darker tone complete this group. These are called Egyptian red and Coptic.

Three blues, also of Egyptian origin, are represented by a light blue of slightly violet cast, called blue lotus, and two deeper and vivid shades, named Luxor and Hathoy.

The light tans, fallow and deer, have been recalled from the 1923 spring card. To these have been added a deeper shade named sphinx, taken from the spring 1921 card. Three deeper browns are depicted by a range of tobacco shades. The lightest, called cigarette, is gold-tinted. The darker is called Havana, and tobacco, S 3945, from the standard card.

Almond green shades are tarragon and eucalyptus from the 1923 spring card. Two new shades are called old coral and doge. The former is a deep pink coral, and the latter a wine-dipped red with copper lustre.

Another group of reds of entirely different character, introduces again the spark shade from the spring 1920 card, followed by a scarlet red called holly berry. A deep shade is entitled India Red. Other colors also typical of India are three spice browns, dubbed burma punjab, and ginger, the last having been repeated from the fall 1922 card.

Still another range of greens is given—medium and dark shades tinged with yellow bronze tones.

The grays—zince, pelican and grebe—and the navy blue—ensign, navy 1, and navy 2, make their "perennial" debut. Long Beach and sand, recalled from the spring 1922 card, are also repeated.

In the woolen group the brown family leads. The lightest is called camels' hair and is followed by a shade deeper and slightly grayer in cast, named sakkara. A still darker shade is named biskra. The darkest brown is called perique. Two blues are shown, the lighter, a French peasant blue, called Normandy. Sailor, a dark navy, is the second. Two grays are named phantom and London smoke.

A red-toned orange introduced the sport element, which is also suggested by a dark coppery brown called manzanita. Blending in harmony are two greens—grayish blue in tone—called pine tree and everglade, which complete the woolen collection.

Shoe, Leather and Hosiery Group.

The shoe, leather and hosiery group shows a range of five browns. These include thrush, Hazel, Mandalay and Congo.

Silver, fog and cruiser grays have likewise been recalled from the 1923 spring card. A new shade called log cabin is a rose-toned castor, while autumn browns brings up the rear.

Converters Want the Export Trade.


In an article appearing in the recent issue of "The Yardstick," the organ of the Converters' Association, there is an interesting article telling of the export trade and its possibilities. It shows very clearly that these factors are alive to the foreign trade possibilities in textiles. The article says:

"Export orders are being placed. The goods are being shipped. The payments are being received. These statements will never appear as headlines in the daily press. What we read there creates the impression that the export trade of the United States has taken a long journey to Davy Jones' locker. Expert opinion is quoted to show that as we are a creditor nation with a Chinese wall tariff, as other countries have no money, and as price competition with other countries is impossible, foreign trade is only a memory. They indicate that the overproduction of our factories cannot be sold and we should produce less."

"Even though these conditions are handicaps—large handicaps—to successful export activity it is a fact that export trade still exists and in large volume. The opening sentences of the first paragraph are correct. Export orders are being placed, not in the volume of the peak years, but as compared with pre-war figures it is a very satisfactory volume."

"These orders are being placed on terms which are mutually satisfactory to buyer and seller, so that shipments are being made and payments received on a desirable basis. A most desirable feature is the fact that it is increasing regularly, not too fast, but enough to indicate a healthy condition."

"How is such a conclusion reached, so different from the general news reports? In two ways. First,



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CLUTCHES COUPLINGS

the figures of exports published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. These show under careful study that in most lines of manufactured goods our position as compared with the pre-war period is very favorable. Second, a survey of manufacturing firms who are interested in export. Some of these have remarkable success, while others in the same line are not getting a satisfactory volume. This would indicate that in many cases the fault is with the individual firm and not the condition existing.

"The general conclusion obtained from the survey was that export trade is not dead. It is not sleeping, either, although the replies received from some firms would indicate that it is. Export trade is a live issue. It exists, but only for those who are willing to work for it and work at it. The days of the easy order are past. The world has returned to a highly competitive condition. To get foreign business this change must be recognized and met. Many firms are doing this, perhaps your own competitor is getting the results you would like to get. It is the time now to be active; to work to build an export trade which will be permanent and profitable."

Kaumagraph to Erect Eight-Story Building.

Contracts were recently let for the new eight-story building to be erected by the Kaumagraph Company at 350-356 West Thirty-first street, New York City, on a plot 80x100 feet.

The new building will be in a very strategic location, opposite the new addition to the New York General Post Office.

The three upper floors will be used by the Kaumagraph Company for the manufacture of their fa-



mous dry transfers, which are used throughout the world for the trade marking of textiles, silks, hosiery, leather, gloves, etc., the new building being the result of the large increase in the company's business in the last few years.

The Kaumagraph Company was organized in 1903 and in the years since then has established itself as authority on design and application of trade marks in the industries mentioned.

Coincident with the opening of the new building, the Kaumagraph Company is planning a still further extension of its comprehensive trade mark service.

Cotton Yarn Industry.

Washington.—A special bulletin of foreign cotton yarn trade notes has been prepared by the Textile Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It contains brief excerpts from reports from various markets, prepared for easy perusal by busy executives. It is hoped ultimately to make this a weekly service, but under present conditions the yarn bulletin will appear at irregular intervals.

The bulletin follows:

Germany.

A medium sized spinning mill in Germany now requires a working capital of 4,000,000 marks monthly. As a result of the scarcity of money, it is difficult at times to secure raw materials. (Consul F. R. Stewart, Bremen, Germany).

China.

Swatow, China, is large and growing steadily. About 70 per cent of the imports in this district are gray 20s, twisted; 20 per cent are estimated to be in 42-2; twisted and bleached. There is also a small demand for 42-2 in the gray and 52-2 both bleached and unbleached. Approximately 5 per cent of the shipments are in 32s in the gray and another 5 per cent in 40s in the gray, and there is also a small demand for these yarns bleached. (Consul Lester Schnare, Swatow, China).

Quotations of yarn in the Hongkong market during February in Mexican pesos per bale were as follows: 10s, \$174-202; 12s, \$180-202; 16s, \$195-215; 20s, \$130-207. The arrivals amounted to 1,200 bales and the sales for the month were 3,500 bales. Unsold stock amounted to 7,000 bales. The exports of cotton yarn to the Philippines in February, 1923, amounted to 14,354 kilos as compared with 5,507 kilos for the month of February, 1922. The exports of the same article for the first two months of the year amounted to 47,494 kilos in 1922 as compared with 65,451 kilos for 1922. (Consul Wm. Gale, Hongkong, China).

India.

The average wage earned by mule spinners in the Bombay district of India in 1921 was 1 rupee and 15 annas. (Three rupees are approximately \$1). Those working on ring frames earned an average of 11 annas per diem. (Report on wages in cotton mill industry). The Indian market is the only yarn market which is showing any activity in Manchester. Sales are in counts from 60s to 80s. (Barclay's Bank Circular).

Japan.

Japan has increased her spindleage from 2,414,000 in 1913 to 4,627,000 in 1922. China has increased her spindleage from approximately 1,000,000 in 1913 to 2,244,000 in 1922.

Bosson & Lane

Manufacturers of

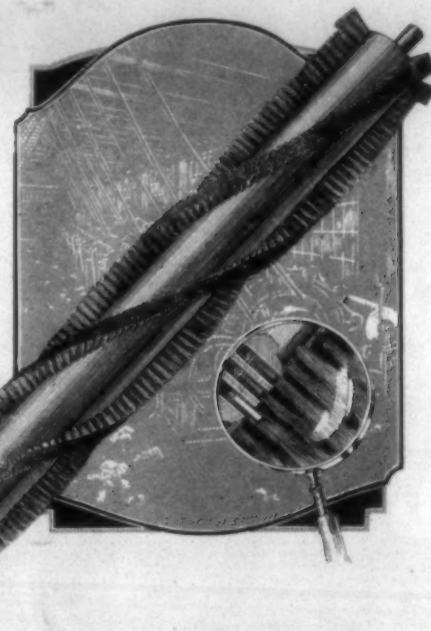
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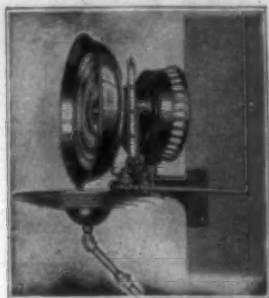
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—Dumas

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What's Wrong With Underwear Industry.

At the meeting last week of the Associated Knit Underwear Manufacturers of America, one of the most interesting features was a group of six papers dealing with the subject, "What's the Matter with the Knit Underwear Industry?" The first of these papers is given below:

This title implies that something is radically wrong, either in the manufacture or distribution of knitted underwear. Viewed from the standpoint of an outsider it is difficult to point out defects in an industry, the manufacturers in which must necessarily know more about details than can any outsider. Therefore criticisms which may be urged by one who is not a component part of the industry itself may not be valid in all respects and may easily be answered by those who have a practical knowledge of the workings of this division of the textile trade. It may seem presumptuous therefore for a newspaper editor to criticize the manufacture and distribution of underwear. The only excuse outside of the fact that he has been asked specifically to do this very thing, is the possibility that he may have a perspective which may not be possessed by those who are closely identified with manufacturing processes.

Viewed from the standpoint of sales volume the current situation in the underwear trade makes necessary the statement that there is practically nothing the matter with the industry. Business for fall has been liberal, with the majority of manufacturers sold ahead, with few stocks at the mill or in the hands of jobber or retailer. Jobbers are oversold on the basis of opening prices and are apparently in a position to pay advances and still make a reasonable profit. There has been some hesitancy on current business because of the backwardness of spring, but it is generally believed that with the advent of seasonable weather a rush to secure merchandise will leave little to be desired on spring goods.

A satisfactory current status, however, does not necessarily eliminate possibilities of undesirable conditions affecting the industry as a whole.

Returns Too Meager.

Perhaps the most general complaint urged against the underwear industry by manufacturers and by selling representatives is that based on the investment, risk and energy involved returns are altogether too meager. One reason given for this is that there is too much competition. This statement hardly seems valid in itself, for competition of the right kind never hurt anyone. However, if it is admitted that there is too much cut-throat competition then the effect upon the industry as a unit must be regarded as detrimental. We are inclined to believe that there is basis for such criticism. Too little is known about costs to prevent a species of competition that has no basis for existence. Rumor is frequently accepted as fact and prices made accordingly without any reference to actual costs but simply with an eye

single to beating the other fellow and keeping the mill running.

The lack of knowledge as to costs is supplemented in many instances by the handicap of antiquated plants and equipment. In certain sections machinery has been allowed to depreciate without necessary additions or replacements. The consequence is that new mills in sections where the industry is in its initial stages, particularly in the South, have a weapon which they can use to advantage in commercial warfare.

An evidence of inefficiency from the standpoint of manufacture can be adduced from the reports current from time to time as to consolidations. Such a report is current today and it is evident it is being considered very seriously, even to the point of appraisals being made of various plants supposed to be involved. Of course knitting manufacturers always have their price at which they will sell their plants, but if there is apparent eagerness to consider the disposal of mills it would seem evident that all is not right with those who are amenable to such propositions.

But it may be asked whether consolidation is not practical and in the line of economy. Combinations of plants in other branches of the textile industry have been effected, largely with satisfactory results. Attempts at such procedure in the underwear trade have in the past fallen through and it is possible that one of the principal reasons for such failure has been the lack of harmony in the industry and of suspicion one of another. It is true that considerable progress in allaying such suspicion is being made by trade organizations such as that represented at this meeting.

As a corollary to the matter of consolidation the question of uniting for the purpose of manufacturing and distributing a wider variety of lines than has been the custom in the past is up for consideration. Arguments may be advanced on both sides of this question and undoubtedly many of you manufacturers have very decided opinions as to the feasibility or desirability of such procedure. If the jobber, however, shows a decided trend toward including in his stock all of the lines which are bought by the furnishing goods buyer, would not a combination of mills making this variety of lines be worthy of consideration? It would appear to be at least good economics through the elimination of necessary effort and expense in selling at least. There have been instances in the last few months of combinations of underwear and hosiery mills. May it not be possible that in the near future combinations may be effected of mills making not only hosiery and underwear, but also gloves, collars, and neckties, in other words, all lines comprehended in a furnishing goods department?

With reference to the selling price of underwear it would seem as though the retail buyer had been educated to believe that there were certain ranges outside of which it was impossible to go in the sale of knitted underwear to the consumer. In cheap goods the dollar union suit and the fifty cent shirt

or drawer should be regarded as a relic of the past as a prescribed figure at which merchandise must be sold at retail. This is not to imply that it is impossible to make goods today which will sell for this figure, but rather that the retailer should be educated to a more varied line of prices and that the consumer should feel it is possible and desirable to pay for goods according to quality rather than to demand goods at a price. This involves educational work which is being done to an extent through the advertising campaign in which many of you are interested. Let a newspaper man, however, declare his belief that you have not been alive to your opportunity in connection with this form of publicity.

Jobbers and retailers both should be convinced of the desirability of selling quality merchandise. It is too easy today for either the jobber or the retailer to substitute one line for another where an advantage of a few cents a dozen may be urged as the controlling motive in making the purchase. This might be obviated to an extent by the expansion of the brand or trademark idea if the selection of such brand or trademark would carry with it the determination to maintain quality by the manufacturer. One of the principal reasons for the success of nainsook underwear has been the cheapness of the product. Comparatively little has been said about quality and yet knitted underwear manufacturers have neglected to stress this feature in their own product. Nainsook underwear manufacturers have lifted themselves by their own bootstraps into their present position of prominence largely by persistent and well directed advertising. If the knitted product is to come again into its own and to occupy the place which its properties make feasible, a leaf must be taken from the athletic underwear trade's book and it must become the fashion to wear knitted underwear again.

Another element with respect to price that is open to criticism, at least from the manufacturer's standpoint, is that underwear prices do not show the advance justified by conditions. Outside of hosiery probably underwear is the cheapest product in the textile industry comparatively speaking and based upon pre-war figures. Is it because of a lack of courage and knowledge of a product of intrinsic worth that underwear manufacturers have not insisted upon the margin of profit to which they are entitled? It may be that one reason for this condition is the amount of gambling that has always been in evidence in connection with the yarn market. Instead of providing for a requisite supply of yarn to meet a season's requirements, too many manufacturers are prone to wait for the impossible in connection with yarn prices, with the consequence that oft times they are obliged to pay the top of the market and increase the cost of their product unduly. Certain manufacturers are credited with being very shrewd yarn buyers. On the other hand, the knitting industry does not possess the reputation of being discreet in its



Tompkins Textile Society at Textile School, North Carolina State College.

Tompkins Textile Society.

The Tompkins Textile Society is composed of students taking the textile course in the Textile Department of the North Carolina State College. This Textile Department is the Textile School of North Car-

olina, and there are registered during the present year one hundred and seventy-one students. Thirty-one young men will graduate from this Textile School at the end of May.

For the purpose of studying various problems relating to textiles

the Tompkins Textile Society was formed about fifteen years ago, and this society meets once every two weeks. Speakers are invited to address the young men, and the students also prepare various papers on technical subjects.

purchases of yarn by sellers of this product. They more often are wrong than right according to yarn dealers. The desirability of impressing upon underwear buyers anticipation of their requirements should be taken to heart by a good many underwear manufacturers.

At the last convention of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers an able paper was presented on the problem of selling the retailer. The author of this paper, who is one of the most successful hosiery manufacturers going to the retail trade, probably did not increase competition from any of his hearers because of his citation of the many difficulties and handicaps incident to this form of hosiery distribution. Nevertheless as far as underwear is concerned, many of the most conspicuous successes, particularly in the western part of the country, are manufacturers who are selling the retail trade exclusively. We are not one of those who believe that the jobber is destined to extinction, at least for a considerable time to come, but at the same time there are apparently sufficient attractions and savings in selling the retailer to cause the subject to be one of vital moment to all underwear manufacturers. Undoubtedly such a method means a perfection of organization and refinements of selling that are not necessary in dealing with the jobber, but at the same time the possibilities may more than compensate for the increased risk and responsibilities.

This leads to another point in which it would appear that there is an element of waste. The tendency in the underwear trade, possibly more than in most divisions of the textile industry, is to sell through one's own agency and not through a commission house. Where one plant of moderate size is concerned this means that the selling

force is not occupied to the extent of its ability. In a good season it is possible for the selling force to dispose of a product of a mill within a short time with the consequence that the remainder of the year is comparatively wasted, as far as constructive effort is con-

cerned. We are not in a position to know whether the comparative cost of selling through one's own agency and that of selling through a commission house is so pronouncedly in favor of the former as to make it undesirable to change, but

(Continued on Page 23)



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Statistics Show Textile Activity.

Washington. — A tremendous revival in operations in the textile industries during the year from April, 1922, when strikes were widespread in New England, to April, 1923, is shown in statistics of employment and payroll, made public today by the bureau of labor statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Establishments reporting to the bureau showed aggregate increases of employment of 52.5 per cent in cotton goods, 57.4 per cent in woolen goods, 19.7 per cent in silk, and 26.1 per cent in dyeing and finishing textiles. Hosiery and knit goods showed an increase of only 1 per cent, while men's clothing dropped 4.3 per cent.

Increases in total payroll were even greater, as the result, presumably, of restoration of the 20 per cent wage cut at the end of the strike and of more steady production. The increases in payroll were: cotton, 86.9 per cent; woolen, 64.8 per cent; silk, 54.4 per cent; dyeing and finishing, 43.8 per cent; hosiery and knit goods, 8.8 per cent; men's clothing, 23.1 per cent.

By far the greater number of textile mills are now operating full time, according to the reports. The percentage of plants operating full time in April, 1923, is as follows: cotton, 98; woolen, 96; silk, 91; carpets, 93; hosiery and knit goods, 88; dyeing and finishing, 91; men's clothing, 87; women's clothing, 67; shirts and collars, 95; millinery and lace goods, 80.

Only slight employment changes between March and April, 1923, were shown in any of the textile industries, showing a degree of stability at the present level. Woolen goods employed 1 per cent more workers, while the other textile lines showed increases or decreases of less than 1 per cent.

Men's clothing employed 6.7 per cent fewer workers, women's clothing 3.4 per cent fewer, millinery and lace goods, 1.4 per cent fewer, and shirts and collars 0.3 per cent more.

Changes in per capita earnings between March and April ranged from an increase of 3.4 per cent in cotton mills to a decrease of 11.5 per cent in women's clothing. Other increases were: hosiery, 2.1 per cent; shirts and collars, 1 per cent; woolen, 0.7 per cent; silk, 0.5 per cent; dyeing and finishing, 0.1 per cent. Other decreases were: carpets, 2.2 per cent; millinery and lace goods, 3.2 per cent; men's clothing, 5.7 per cent.

Increases in wages were reported by all the textile and apparel industries reporting, as follows: Cotton goods, 76 increases, 5 to 20 per cent; woolen goods, 28, 5 to 25 per cent; carpets, 5, 5 to 20 per cent; men's clothing, 4, \$2.50 a week to 12½ per cent; women's clothing, 4, 5 to 10 per cent; dyeing and finishing, 4, 10 to 12½ per cent; hosiery and knit goods, 15, 2 to 25 per cent; millinery and lace goods, 32 per cent; shirts and collars, 1, 10 per cent; silk, 17, up to 25 per cent.

For the 43 industries covered by the bureau's survey, employment increased 0.5 per cent from March

to April, total wages 1.4 per cent; and average weekly earnings 0.9 per cent. The survey covers 5,651 establishments employing 2,139,053 workers, whose total payroll in one week amounted to \$55,353,080.

The latest monthly survey of earnings, employment and hours by the National Industrial Conference Board, covering over 600,000 wage earners in 23 industries, shows strikingly the continued effect of the upward wage movement which has marked the preceding eight months, culminating in general wage increases in March. A sharp advance in hourly earnings took place between February and March, 1923. Employment and working hours gained steadily, while real earnings tended to remain stationary because of a simultaneous increase in living costs.

Average hourly earnings advanced to 51.2 cents in March, a gain of two points over February and 109 per cent over the July, 1914, level. Skilled labor showed the greatest increase among all the classes.

Average weekly earnings in March were \$25.62, a gain of three points over February and 104 per cent over July, 1914. Male skilled labor advanced six points as against four for unskilled labor and three for women.

"Real" earnings, or the purchasing power of hourly and weekly earnings, showed no advance in this month, real hourly earnings remaining at 31 per cent above the July, 1914, level and real weekly earnings 28 per cent above the pre-war level. The gain in real weekly earnings since July, 1922, was, however, twice that in real hourly earnings, indicating the effect of fuller employment on the economic status of wage earners.

Employment continued to gain steadily, showing an increase of 21 per cent in nine months and of 33 per cent above the pre-war level. The average week per wage earner

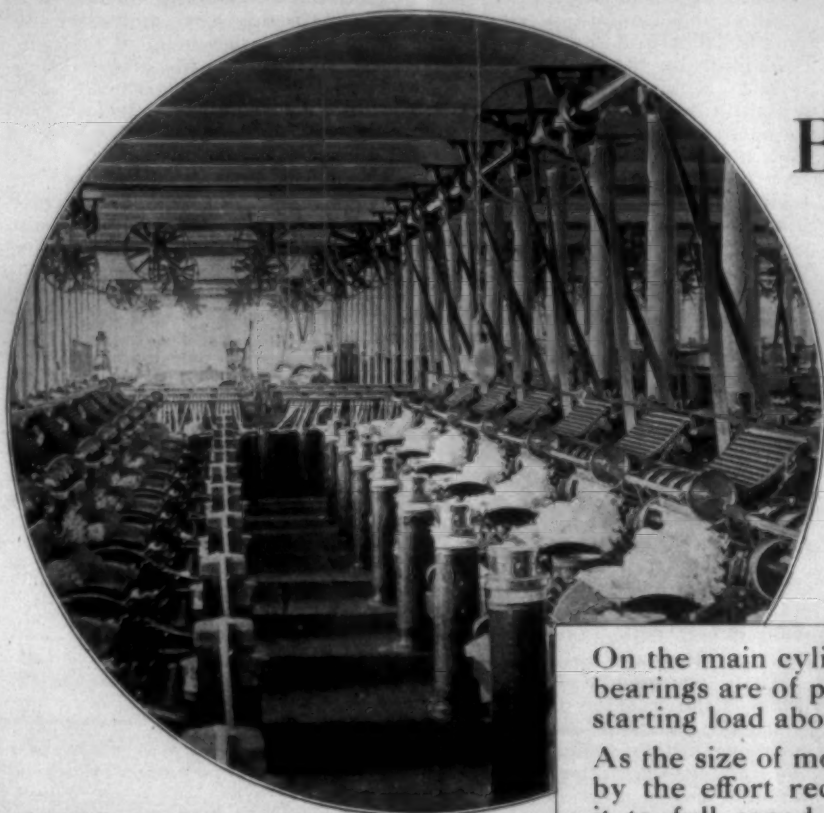
Henry Woodland Dead.

Henry Woodland, secretary and treasurer of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, died suddenly at his home in Milwaukee on Monday, May 14th.

Born in Utica, N. Y., Mr. Woodland at an early age became connected with the New York Air Brake Company of Chicago. Later he was treasurer of the Gates Iron Works of Chicago. When in 1901, this company was taken over in the consolidation which formed the Allis-Chalmers Company, he became assistant treasurer of the new organization and afterward its treasurer. In 1916, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the company.

At the time of his death, he was also vice-president and a director of the Hanna Engineering Company of Chicago.

A man of striking personality, keen judgment and extraordinary business sagacity, it was, however, Mr. Woodland's kindly, genial nature, his quick sympathy and warm friendliness which so endeared him to the host of friends who mourn his death.



Better Cotton Carding At Lower Cost

On the main cylinder and licker in of cotton cards, Hyatt bearings are of particular advantage because they lessen the starting load about 25%.

As the size of motor to drive a card is determined entirely by the effort required to start the card and to accelerate it to full speed, the use of Hyatt roller bearings makes possible smaller motors, smaller controlling devices, lighter wiring connections and of course results in a continuous saving of power.

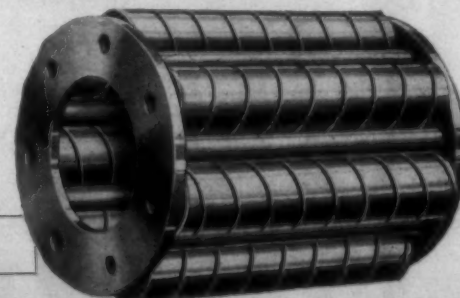
If these reductions in size of motor and amount of power were the only advantages of Hyatt bearings for cards they would be well worthwhile. In addition however, these bearings improve card operation by maintaining close limits between the cylinder and flat clothing for years without bearing adjustment or replacement. The bearings require lubrication only three to four times a year and do not leak lubricant to stain the cotton or spoil the card clothing.

You will find it a good investment therefore to specify Hyatt bearings for your new cards (cost about 2% extra) and to have Hyatt bearing replacement boxes applied to your present cards at about 4% of the cost of the card. Write to us for complete information.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

Newark Detroit Chicago San Francisco
Worcester Milwaukee Huntington Minneapolis Philadelphia
Cleveland Pittsburgh Buffalo Indianapolis

Use Hyatt Bearings
On Your Line Shafting
See Bulletin No. 127



SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1923.

The Cotton Situation.

A great mistake being made at this time is to assume that the reduced exports of cotton represent a correspondingly reduced foreign consumption.

The truth is that English and European mills are allowing their stocks to become greatly reduced and in the hopes of getting cheaper cotton are postponing the inevitable day when they must buy American cotton and buy heavily.

April 30th marked the end of the third quarter of the fiscal year and we wish to call the attention of our readers to the disappearance statistics.

Carryover in U. S. Aug. 1,
1922 2,828,000
1922 cotton crop 9,730,000
Imports 425,000

Total supply 12,983,000
Exported to May 1, 4,012,000
Consumed by American mills to May 1st 4,855,000

8,867,000

Supply remaining in U. S.

May 1st 4,016,000
According to the recent report of the Census Bureau this supply was on May 1st distributed as follows:
Held by Southern mills....1,078,000
Held by Northern mills.... 841,000
In public storage.....1,968,000
Held in small towns or by farmers 159,000
Total 4,016,000

Based upon April consumption these figures show that Southern mills have on hand an average of three months supply while New England mills have an average of almost four months requirements.

It might seem that this would leave the American mills in a very safe position but we must take into consideration the fact that new crop cotton will be available only in small quantities before Oct. 1st and almost without exception mills

will seek old crop cotton rather than spin new cotton as soon as it is ginned. Southern mills will require almost 800,000 bales from the present supply in order to keep in operation during September and New England mills will require another 400,000 bales, making a total of 1,200,000 bales that must be taken from the 2,427,000 that were in public storage or in the farmers' hands on May 1st.

While the exports were only 262,000 bales during April they can not be expected to continue at that low rate as English and European stocks are very low.

Even at the rate of 262,000 bales per month it would require more than a million bales to meet the export requirement to September and according to the above figures there will not be a million bales available.

With confidence shaken we do not look for a very active business in cotton goods and yarns but we are unable to see an adequate supply of cotton and expect to see a peculiar situation before new crop cotton is available in large quantities.

Washington Politicians Trying to Run Everything.

The United States Department of Agriculture has been trying to regulate the price of farm products and the Department of Commerce has sought to regulate sugar and other commodities.

According to the following press dispatch the Secretary of Labor feels that he should take a hand in regulating the laws of the several States:

Aurora, Ill., May 19.—Secretary of Labor Davis today announced that the Governors of every State in the Union would be invited to Mooseheart, Ill., during the week of June 24 "to participate in the Governor's round table conference on child labor, as this is vitally important in view of the recent su-

preme court decision holding the child labor law of the District of Columbia unconstitutional."

Each Governor will be asked to attend in person and to send two delegates, one of the objects being to formulate a uniform child labor law and to urge its adoption by those States where there is no such law on the statute books.

South Carolina has a law that does not permit divorce but no one has heard South Carolina people trying to force that law on other States. North Carolina has a death penalty for both rape and burglary but it does not urge its standards upon other States.

The United States covers a vast area and there is a marked difference, not only in the climatic conditions but in the character of the population of the several States and there is no reason for standard laws.

The people of each State are capable of making their own laws and they reserved that right when they formed the United States.

Secretary Davis would gather together a bunch of agitators at Mooseheart, Ill. (a famous summer resort), and frame laws for adoption by the State Legislatures.

What Secretary Davis really wants is the transfer of the powers from the States to his department which would mean increased power and influence for the Department of Labor not to mention a large increase in patronage through the employment of labor inspectors.

Call Conference on Textile Standards.

Washington.—In order to formulate a program for the work of the textile section of the Bureau of Standards, a call was issued today for a meeting on June 1, at 9:30 a. m., of the main advisory committee on research and standardization for the textile industry.

This committee, which represents the main divisions of the industry, has been in the process of organization for a year, having held meetings in April and September, 1922, but has just been perfected through appointment of a representative of the cotton manufacturers.

There is expected at the June 1 meeting, the chairmen of all the advisory committees of the textile section of the bureau, and a representative from each of the major associations of the industry, the number to be confined to 15 or 20.

The purpose of the meeting involves the discussion of the development and progress of a number of subjects. Among the subjects to be discussed will be ways and means many times over. The result has been that Government merchandise has been hanging over the market ever since the war and has acted as a restraining influence on the trade. In good seasons it seems as though there were not enough merchandise to go round, but one ever suffers from inability to obtain underwear through the retail store and at times stocks are abnormally large. The question of varying production has been a serious problem with underwear

manufacturers from time to time with a result that in a good many instances goods decidedly different from old style underwear have been produced. Among these may be mentioned, outerwear in piece goods means to review the formation of this main advisory committee; to complete the personnel of the committee; to insure the proper representation of all interests desiring research and standardization; to become acquainted with activities of all parts of the industry.

The committee will meet Dr. George K. Burgess, the new director of the bureau. William A. Durgin, chief of the division of simplified

One of the most important subjects which will be placed before the committee is consideration of action which may be taken to secure for the textile section a portion of the Textile Alliance Funds, which are available for research. Committeemen will be asked to offer suggestions along this line.

The Textile Alliance has a fund of approximately \$1,500,000 left from its work in distributing reparations dyes, which it no longer handles. The agreement was that the profits were to be devoted to research and education on textile subjects. No disposition of this fund has been made, the State Department insisting that the Alliance has no control over the specific disposition; but that the funds should be turned into the United States Treasury, and held for specific division by act of Congress.

The textile section of the Bureau of Standards is anxious to secure part of this fund, as it conducts research into textile subjects. If \$500,000 could be secured, it could be put out at interest, and would yield \$20,000 a year for the work of the section, which, during the present fiscal year, has had only \$13,000 from Congress, with a similar appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The committee also will be asked for suggestions on a more comprehensive understanding of the value of standardization, and a more complete promulgation to members of the respective associations; for suggestions as to new and economical uses of textile fabrics, such as brattice cloth; development of the project of standard dyes, and Federal legislation on marking.

Mills Close.

All mills of the Gray-Separk group, with the exception of Parkdale, will close during next week, it is reported from headquarters of the firm in Gastonia.

Southern Textile Association Will Meet at Kenilworth Inn.

The coming meeting of the Southern Textile Association to be held in Asheville, N. C., on June 22 and 23, will be held at the Kenilworth Inn, instead of at the Battery Park Hotel, as at first announced. The change was made because the Battery Park is undergoing extensive repairs. The Kenilworth Inn is an up-to-date establishment and will prove a convenient and comfortable meeting place for the association.

Personal News

R. B. Hughes, of Randleman, has become second hand in carding at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

Turner Rice is now secretary of the Cherry Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala.

Joseph M. Jackson has been elected treasurer of the West Point Manufacturing Company, Landale, Ala.

W. R. James is now superintendent of the Rabell Manufacturing Company, Selma, Ala.

J. C. Platt has become superintendent of the Calhoun Yarn Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

O. H. Hay has become superintendent of the Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.

F. B. Watson is now superintendent of the Cochran Cotton Mills, Cochran, Ga.

C. S. Foster has been appointed manager of the Dalas Hosiery Mills, Dallas, Ga.

J. P. Burton has become superintendent of the Spalding Knitting Mills, Griffin, Ga.

J. A. Perry has been appointed secretary of the Milstead Manufacturing Company, Milstead, Ga.

J. L. Chennell has been made superintendent of the Houston Yarn Mills, formerly the Madrid Cotton Mills, Madrid, Ala.

W. M. Moshem has succeeded J. W. Jolly as superintendent of the Autauga Cotton Mills, Prattville, Ala.

M. F. Burns has succeeded W. H. Knight as president of the W. A. Handley Manufacturing Company, Roanoke, Ala.

J. R. Donaldson has been appointed superintendent of the Harmony Groce Cotton Mills, Commerce, Ga.

J. H. Papa has been appointed vice-president and general manager of the Hampton Cotton Mills, Hampton, Ga.

Charles Callett has resigned as superintendent of the Jonesboro Manufacturing Company, Jonesboro, Ga.

Richard Hutchinson has succeeded J. Richardson as superintendent of the Dunson Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

W. H. Jones has been appointed manager of the Manchester Manufacturing Company, Manchester, Ga.

H. W. Dowling has been elected president of the Houston Yarn Mills, formerly the Madrid Cotton Mills, Madrid, Ala.

Marvin V. Carter, formerly of Milen, Ga., will learn something to his interest by writing T. W. Harvey, Banning, Ga.

B. L. Babb has become superintendent of the Jonesboro Manufacturing Company, Jonesboro, Ga.

H. H. Stewart, Jr., is superintendent of the new Kilby Cotton Mills, Montgomery, Ala.

I. Caddell has resigned as superintendent of the Blue Springs Dyeing and Finishing Company, Cedar-town, Ga.

A Day for Specialists



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Quick Service

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Jennings Manufacturing Co.

Box Shook Specialists

Thomasville, N. C.

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When you figure the loss of time, the break in production, the unpleasantness and inconvenience as well as the cost, it is difficult to estimate how expensive repainting work really is.

And when it is realized that hundreds of mills are getting all the benefits of clean, bright, new appearing woodwork, walls and ceilings by using

WYANDOTTE DETERGENT and that its use many times avoids the heavy cost and trouble of repainting gloss painted surfaces, you understand why mill owners are so enthusiastic over its work.

Because the most careful methods of manufacture insure such uniformity to this product that every barrel will accomplish exactly the same results it is logical to anticipate that Wyandotte Detergent will accomplish as much for you.

On this basis you can confidently place your order with your supply house for if it fails to be and do all that is claimed for it, your money will be gladly refunded.

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The J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mfrs.
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Bleached Goods!

(Selling Points No. 42)

Why cut Prices?

anybody can do that.—

Not everybody can put out better bleached goods.

Therefore Solozone-processed cottons are sold without cutting.

They are permanent!y white without being weakened in the bleach, besides soft and clastic.

Bleaching advice free to mills.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co

NEW YORK

BOBBINS For Sale

- 7,200—8" three ring Darper bobbins
- 15,000—8" three ring Draper bobbins
- 6,300—8"x1 1/8", plain base warp bobbins
- 2,000—7 3/4"x1 1/8", plain base warp bobbins
- 30,000—7 1/4"x1 1/8" plain base warp bobbins, 10,000 each with red, white and green tips
- 6,000—7 1/4"x1 7-16" solid single head twister bobbins
- 3,800—6" speeders, 7 1/4"x1 3/4", wired base
- 11,000—7" speeders, made to Whitin standards, 8 5/8"x1 3/4", plain base, no bead at top, shel-laced
- 3,300—6" speeder bobbins
- 1,300—10" speeders to Whitin standards, 11 11-16"x1 15-16", wired base

These are new bobbins ready for immediate shipment. They are offered subject to prior sale. Samples will be furnished upon request.

A. B. CARTER, Inc.

Southern Agent.

GASTONIA, N. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Elizabeth City.—The Avalon Hosiery Mills on Lawrence street, this city, are to reopen in the next two weeks, with room for 100 employees and a capacity of 500 dozen pairs of hose a day. The mills have been idle, for nearly three years.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Lincoln Mills Company is planning the erection of an additional cotton mill here to cost at least \$2,000,000 and requiring 2,000 horse power, according to an announcement made by General Agent Altin recently.

Additional lands for the new mill village were acquired several months ago.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Cotton Mills Products Company, a Mississippi corporation, which recently purchased a large cotton mill in Mobile, has qualified to do business in Alabama by naming D. H. Edington, of Mobile, as its statutory agent. The corporation will employ \$370,000 in its operations in Alabama. Its main office is located in Jackson, Miss.

Opp, Ala.—C. H. Cole, general manager of the Nicholas Mill, states that this new plant will manufacture lightweight drills and market its product through the Putnam-Hooker Company, New York. As previously noted in these columns, the plant will have 7,200 spindles and 190 looms. The promoters of the new enterprise are C. W. Mizell, C. H. Coll, and A. S. Douglas. The new mill will be constructed this summer and put into operation next fall.

Aberdeen, Md.—The new factory being built here by the Maryland Finishing Company is nearing completion. The construction is in the most modern approved method for the efficient dyeing, finishing and bleaching of cotton cloth. Concrete is used throughout, with steel sash, and fireproof roof. The main building first being constructed is 240x50 feet with a power house 30x30.

Andrew T. Armstrong general manager of the plant, states that he has already had several large orders offered, but has been forced to turn them away due to the unavoidable delays in buildings and machinery construction. Present plans, however, include the plant being in operation the last week in June.

The entire capitalization has been taken care of by local people.

Augusta, Ga.—There is practically no night work in the King, Enterprise, Sibley, Graniteville, Hickman and Vanclose Mills of the Augusta districts. Occasionally night shifts spin yarns to the end only, however, of keeping abreast of the other units of the manufacturing. In the Spofford Mills, that is the Aiken, Bath and Langley, there is 15 per cent of night work.

McKinney, Tex.—A. Culberson, former manager of the cotton mills of Enoree and Camperdown at Greenville, S. C., has been chosen as general manager of the Texas Cotton Mill at McKinney. Mr. Culberson will succeed W. M. Mosheim, who will go immediately to Montgomery, Ala., to become general manager of a mill at that place. Both men are graduates of the Georgia Tech College.

Dallas, Tex.—The Dallas Textile Company has awarded a contract for construction of its first unit here to the Inge Construction Company. The mill will be built in the Love Field industrial district north of Dallas and will cost approximately \$1,000,000, according to L. W. Robert, Jr., member of the board of directors and head of the firm of Robert & Co., textile engineers of Atlanta, Ga., who designed the plant. Work will be started at once and contract calls for completion by October 15, and it is planned to handle a portion of this year's crop.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Huntsville Manufacturers' Association has been organized here by several of the cotton mill operators in this region, who have declared their intention of bringing their influence to bear toward the extension of the electric transmission system of the Alabama Power Company to the end that ample electric power may be unobtainable. Leonard Aitkin, general agent of the Lincoln Mills, was elected president of the organization.

Clover, S. C.—The work of installing the machinery at the Hampshire Spinning Mill is now under way and is making satisfactory progress. There are quite a few expert mill machinery erectors with their helpers on the job and things are going along. There is a bunch of workers installing the heating plant or system for the big mill, and others installing the sprinkler system to protect the mill against fire, and still others are installing the humidifiers, and workers engaged in putting the finishing touches on the mill building itself, and yet with all this there are several months between the present stage and the time when the mill will begin to turn the raw cotton into the finished yarn.

tion of its kind in the State. Sheet- ing and pillow tubing will be manufactured from the raw product. The plant will employ 2,000 workers. The mill proper, a brick and

reinforced concrete structure, will have a total floor space of more than four acres. A two-story bleachery, a picker room and two-story office building will be of concrete.

Individual motor driven machinery and other modern equipment, including 27,000 spindles, will be installed. Trackage connecting with interurban rail lines to tap Tulsa railroads is ready for use. Charles Page, Sand Springs millionaire, holds controlling interest in the corporation. W. C. Summersby is general superintendent of the mill.

Hogansville, Ga.—The International Cotton Mills of Boston, Mass., will proceed immediately with the erection of a large new plant on property already owned by the company at Hogansville, Ga., adjoining their present mill at this point.

The new mill will probably be known as the Stark Mills and be used for the manufacture of tire fabrics in the South and for making some of the products formerly made by the Stark Mills at Manchester, N. H.

Construction will be started immediately under the supervision of Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers of Boston, and it is hoped that the mill will be producing goods by the end of the year. The new mill will be concrete construction with about 250,000 square feet of floor space.

Oklahoma City.—The two million dollar cotton mill in the course of construction, seven miles west of Tulsa, Okla., is expected to be completed by early fall, it was announced by officials.

The mill, erected by the Sand Springs Cotton Mill Corporation, will be the second largest institution. **New Orleans.**—Two of the larger cotton mills in New Orleans are operating night shifts and expect to continue to do so indefinitely, while a third has never done night work and does not expect to do so.

The mills of the Magnolia Textile Corporation are running 50 hours a week at night, engaged solely in the manufacture of cotton wrapping twine.

The Magnolia Mills, making osnaburghs, are running five nights a week and have orders sufficient to warrant the continuance of night work indefinitely. Only carding is done at night.

The Lane Cotton Mills, making blue denim, are not operating at night and have never done so. These mills work on a basis of 60 hours a week.

KITAGUMI JAPAN WAX

SOLE U. S. AGENTS

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Spools of Every Description
Speeders, Skewers, Warp and
Filling Bobbins, Twister
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Bobbins.

Walter L. Parker Co.

LOWELL, MASS.

WE SPECIALIZE IN

NEW MILL EQUIPMENT

Southern Representative

[Charlotte] Supply Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

Monroe, Ga.—Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers of Atlanta and Boston, are designing an extension to double the present capacity of the Walton Cotton Mills Company mill at Monroe, Ga., to 10,000 spindles. An installation of only 5,000 spindles will be made at present. The work requires the widening of the present mill from 100' to 150', the construction of a new weave shed and cloth room, a new opener room, doubling the present warehouse and the building of 30 or 40 cottages. These mills manufacture 3 and 4-leaf twills.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The annual statement of the Paolet Manufacturing Company, whose equipment consists of 135,932 ring spindles and 8,845 looms, is regarded as one of the best yet made public among Southern textile plants. The company's gross income for the fiscal year ended April 1, 1923, amounted to \$1,803,148 which compares with \$974,129 for the previous year. After deducting dividends, taxes and depreciation, net income amounts to \$1,001,450. Credit balance carried into the current year amounts to \$3,393,574.

A few days ago directors of the company declared a stock dividend of 50 per cent on the common stock, payable out of surplus, so that the present surplus is reduced \$1,000,000 and the common stock of the company is increased to \$3,000,000. In addition, a semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent was also declared on the common stock. During the past fiscal year the company paid 8 per cent on the common shares. At the end of the last calendar year the company retired all of the outstanding second preferred stock amounting to \$1,000,000 on which dividends of 7 per cent had been paid.

A comparison of the company's annual report with its six months' report as of September 30, 1922, indicates that the greater part of the company's income was derived during the latter part of the fiscal

year. For the six months ended September 30, 1922, gross income, before dividends, amounted to \$684,274.

The company's balance sheet shows current assets of \$3,749,545 which compares with current assets of \$4,271,884 for the previous year. The decline in current assets is accountable by the fact that at the end of the previous year the company had about \$1,000,000 more of finished goods on hand than at the end of the fiscal period just reported for. Current liabilities for the past fiscal year show a marked reduction amounting to \$1,053,604 as compared with \$1,876,212 in the previous year.

Royal Mills Sold to Williamson.

The Royal Mills, of Charleston, S. C., have been sold to F. L. Williamson and associates of Burlington, N. C. It is said that the plant, which now has 13,000 spindles and 190 looms, will be considerably enlarged.

Shaw Cotton Mills Are Sold.

Paige, Schofield & Co., Inc., and associates have purchased the physical assets of the Shaw Cotton Mills, of Weldon, N. C., and after this date the Audrey Spinning Mill, Inc., will take possession of the property. This mill has 10,000 spindles and is at present running on

40s and 50s splicing yarn. J. A. Mandeville, general manager of the Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga., will have supervision of this plant. The new company will at once build an addition and add new twistors and winders and other machinery necessary to put this plant in first-class condition for single and ply carded yarns.

Texas Mill Meet.

Bonham, Texas.—Cotton mill men from nearly every part of Texas met here last week for the semi-annual session of the Texas Textile Association. They held a business session Thursday afternoon. They were the guests of the Bonham Cotton Mills at luncheon Thursday, when a program was carried out. Musical numbers were given by Mrs. Dick Saunders, Mrs. Chester Marsdon, and a quartet composed of Messrs. Adams, Evans, Gross and Ware.

J. C. Saunders, manager of the Bonham Cotton Mills, made an address, followed by Dean Taylor, of the law department of the State University, who chose as his subject "The Weaving of Character." The dean paid a tribute to the late Charles Carlton, president of Carlton College of this city, in which he declared Mr. Carlton had left the impress of his character on Bonham for all time. The speaker also spoke lovingly of his classmate,

Asheley Evans, of this city. Dean Taylor was a student in Carlton College for some time. Will H. Evans gave a resume of weaving from the dawn of its era. Prof. J. B. Bagley of A. & M. College also made a short address.

In addition to the meeting Thursday, there was one held Wednesday night, at which time various subjects peculiar to the textile industry were discussed. Also the annual election of officers was held at this time.

C. S. Tatum, superintendent of the Bonham Cotton Mill, was elected president; S. C. Cain, San Antonio, first vice-president; J. R. Compton, Gonzales, second vice-president, and Dan H. Poole, Sherman, secretary-treasurer.

The meeting was under the direction of C. S. Tatum, superintendent of the Bonham Cotton Mills. The following were among those present: Basil Gibson, C. R. English, secretary Board of Trade, Bonham; Dan H. Poole, Sherman; S. C. Cain, San Antonio; G. W. Maddox, Denison; J. B. Bagley, Denison; F. H. Burdine, Itasca; J. H. Broyles, Bonham; J. R. Compton, Gonzales; J. W. Cagle, Denison; D. B. Boothe, McKinney; J. E. Moak, McKinney; H. A. Baker, Bonham; P. J. Long, Bonham; S. L. Bolton, Itasca; W. B. Hollingsworth, Denison; M. C. Ford, Dallas; B. K. Thomas, Cuero; L. B. McBride, Bonham; J. O. Williams, Sherman; Oscar Bramen, Post; George C. May, Waco; W. L. Moss, Waco; H. O. Boothe, McKinney; M. T. Lance, Hillsboro; Russell A. Singleton, Atlanta, Ga.; W. S. Morton, Dallas; C. B. Brady, Sherman; A. B. Smith, Sherman; C. S. Tatum, Bonham.

British Fine Spinners Pay 12½ Per Cent Dividend.

London.—The Fine Spinners' Association reports for the year ended March 31 last profits totalling 945,000 pounds. A dividend of 12½ per cent is declared, comparing

Joseph L. Davidson Co.

Established 1889

Designing Card Stamping Repeating
FOR ALL TEXTILE FABRICS

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WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS

We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

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Richmond, Va.

HESSLEIN & CO., Inc.

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FABRICS FOR THE JOBBING, EXPORT
AND CUTTING-UP TRADES.

Save in freight by using

W I L T S

Veneer Packing Cases

They are lighter and stronger, made of perfect 3-ply Veneer Packing Case Shooks. A saving of 20 to 30 pounds in freight on every shipment because of extreme lightness. Stronger than inch boards, burglarproof, waterproof and clean. Write for prices and samples. Convincing prices—Quick service. Wilts Veneer Co., Richmond, Va.

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must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMING SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

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RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

BOSTON, MASS.

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SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



TRADE MARK

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SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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Offices: 110 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

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ALL STEEL ECONOMY BALING PRESSES FIRE PROOF ALL SIZES FOR ALL PURPOSES LARGEST LINE BUILT IN U.S.A. ECONOMY BALER CO., DEPT. ST ANN ARBOR, MICH., U. S. A.

Established 1896

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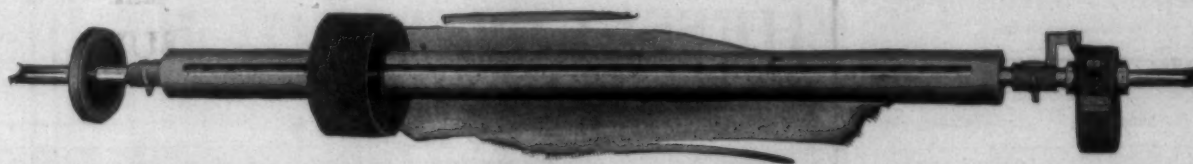
Manufacturers of

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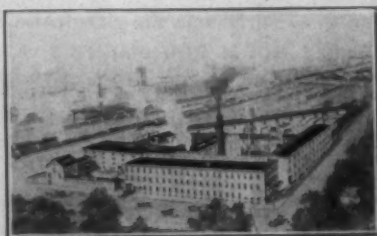


Send in Your Old Grinders to be Repaired

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Established 1868



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THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

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NOTE our New Factory Additions and Improved Facilities for Manufacturing Our

"HIGH GRADE"

Bobbins, Spools and Shuttles

Correspondence Solicited

Catalog on Request

What's Wrong With the Knit Goods Industry?

(Continued from Page 15)

there is food for thought in the question of whether related lines cannot be produced on which the selling force can use its energy to advantage.

The question of variety of production is one which involves the matter of adequate or over-supply of merchandise. During the war it was possible to secure enough knitted underwear to supply our enor- and in garments, grain bags, athletic underwear, etc. Other lines may be taken up from time to time as it is found to be impossible to run mills to capacity and at a profit. It is a question whether underwear manufacturers as a rule are alert enough to the signs of the times and to the development of demand to take advantage of new style tendencies. Do you manufacturers know enough about what the buyer is thinking to be able to sense a new tendency and to prepare accordingly? Are your selling agents giving you this information, and if not are you going to the trade themselves to learn of it first hand? In women's lines you have seen the development of woven fabrics and more particularly of late the glove silk development. These tendencies account in large measure for a falling off in your business in this quarter of the market. Are you doing anything to prevent further inroads upon your industry?

Minds of many manufacturers are centered too frequently upon past precedents and not upon the possibility of new developments. You need the co-operation of your selling force to advise you about these things, but do not depend upon this source entirely. You should initiate, and not follow, and then you will not need to blame someone else for failure.

Providence and Maiden Mills Ordered Resold.

Newton, N. C.—Judge T. B. Finley set aside the February sale of the Providence and Maiden Cotton Mills and ordered both to be readvertised and sold at public auction some time before the July term of court. The February sale of the Providence Mill was the second sale, at which J. P. Yount, of Newton, was the purchaser at \$82,750, an advance of about \$500 over the first sale. The Maiden Mill has been sold but once, Smith Campbell, of Maiden, being the purchaser at \$40,000.

Address Wanted.

The address of Dixie Connor, formerly of Savannah, Ga., is wanted by James E. Hand, overseer carding, Consolidated Textile Corporation, Pelham, Ga.

Joseph Levye & Son.

Joseph Levye & Son send the following announcement:

"We take pleasure in announcing the consolidation of the Ralph P. Levye Textile Company, 270 North Main street, Providence, R. I., with Joseph Levye, the new concern to be known as Joseph Levye & Son, located in our new building at 240 North Main street, Providence, R. I.

"We will conduct as in the past a general converting business in cotton goods, short lengths and remnants and pound goods, also yarns of every description."

Kannapolis, N. C.—M. L. Cannon, of Concord; L. W. Roberts, Jr., Atlanta, Ga., cotton mill construction engineer, and John M. Robinson, Charlotte attorney, are incorporators of the Cannon-Roberts Interests, Inc., the capitalization being \$1,000,000.

While it is indicated in the company's charter that the principal offices of the concern will be located in Kannapolis, it also is stated that as the powers of the concern under the charter are wide and varied, some of the interests of the company will be in Texas as well as in North Carolina. The purposes of the incorporation, it is stated here, are not to build, at the present at any rate, any textile plants, but to promote the manufacture and sale of such plants and to establish branch offices.

Wanted.

Expert Indigo dyer for new dye house. Address "Dyer," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

Finisher of ability to handle finishing of coarse colored goods. Address "Finisher," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Can use a man to take charge of our Brownell Twister Room. Must be experienced on these machines, and a good handler of help. Steady work. Good pay. Apply Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

To Southern Cotton Manufacturers:

We need your help in placing the large number of Southern men who are sending their applications to us for positions as superintendents and overseers. They are men born in the South and experienced in Southern mills; familiar with native help and working conditions. Some are unemployed, others working in minor positions and worthy of better jobs.

The Charles P. Raymond Agency was established in 1906 and has always done business in the South as well as all other textile manufacturing sections of the United States, but just now there is an unusually large number of applicants from the South and we want to hear of more positions to be filled. These men have been thoroughly investigated as to character and ability and by considering their applications you assume no obligation or expense.

Yours for service,
Charles P. Raymond Agency, Inc.
294 Washington Street,
Boston, Mass.

Gum Tragasol Agglutinates

the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which- ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

Gum Tragasol is Cheaper

than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

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247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

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Cocker Machine and Foundry Company

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Warp Splitting Machines Warp Dyeing Machines Warp Doublers
and Splitters Warp Coilers Boiling Out Boxes and Warp Washing
Machines Dye House Ballers.



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DISINFECTANT

We guarantee our disinfectant to meet any government specifications. We manufacture them ourselves, and do not fill them with rosin or other cheap fillers. Get our prices. They will surprise you.

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The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard
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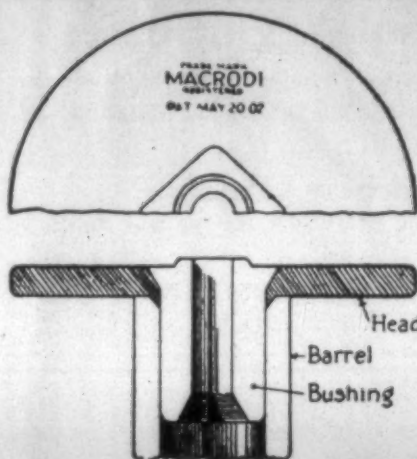
DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

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Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

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The Macrodi

FIBRE HEAD WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool. Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

MACRODI FIBRE CO.
Woonsocket, Rhode Island

WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the Spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.



Manufactured only by the
National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

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FOR SALE

Complete Equipment for Fine Damask Mill

Delivery after May 1. Attractive price will be made.

Clipper Looms, Crompton Looms, fine Index double Lift Jacquards, Dobbies, Draper Looms, Winders, Beamers, Warp Splitter, Shear, Baling Press, Measuring machine, Waxing machine, Warp Sizing machine. Dryer, cans, Card Lacer and Royal Repeater, Engines, Boilers, Motor Shafting, Pulleys, Belting and accessories. Mill now in operation. Will close, owner wishes to retire.

J. A. DITTRICH

1418 Walnut Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of

Metallic Drawing Roll

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways
Sliver Lap Machines
Ribbon Lap Machines
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Detaching Roll for Combers
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**25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION
GUARANTEED**

For Prices and Circular Write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.

INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

Overproduction is Underwear Evil.

In an effort to get suggestions from outside the industry the Associated Knit Underwear Manufacturers of America, in convention at Atlantic City, have secured criticisms of their trade from editors of The Journal of Commerce, "Textile World," "Dry Goods Economist," "Daily News Record" and "Hosiery and Underwear Review."

Fluctuating quotations on merchandise were taken by one writer as the answer to the question, "What is wrong with the knit underwear business?" He declared that the main difficulty is that the retailer and jobber are not thoroughly sold on the goods they buy, traceable to the policy of some mills through which stability of prices is lacking to the confusion of buyers. He declared that because knit underwear is harder to sell than some other commodities, many salesmen are devoting more of their attention to side lines and retailers also have an aversion to stocking knit underwear which is bulky and consumes much storage space.

He also decried, in company with other writers, the tendency of mills to produce in excess of requirements as a direct result of the excess of machinery and equipment accumulated by the industry during the large production days of the war period. The tendency of women toward cut silk underwear he attributed to more efficient advertising on the part of producers of such merchandise.

Another writer held to the theory that "the trouble with the knit underwear industry today is that it is not yet 100 per cent alive to the fact that it must increase the demand for its product or go into the discard." He pointed out that underwear knitters have been increasing production steadily, but unlike the nainsook mills they have not provided an augmented market to consume the increase. To remedy the situation he urged intensive advertising in this country and the development of export business to absorb the overproduction.

The lack of standard sizes, or of sizes based on measurements to fit the average man, was stressed by another editor as one of the outstanding flaws in the underwear trade. He declared that some men and women have turned to cut underwear because they were unable to be fitted properly with the more closely fitting knitted garments. Another trouble, he declared, is the pessimistic attitude of many salesmen toward their business, which serves as a splendid advertisement for cut-and-sewed underwear.

Need for a dominant factor in the knit goods business such as has been developed in other textile industries, to have a stabilizing effect on the market by reason of its size, financial strength, and able to take a strong merchandising stand, was also stressed as a means of improving the underwear industry. The manufacture of underwear that the wearer can wear "without knowing he has it on" was another essential roughed out.

"The chief difficulties in the knit underwear trade," another editor declared, "arise from overproduc-

tion. The power to overproduce for a given demand was strikingly illustrated in the vast accumulation of merchandise under the spur of war needs. This power, arising from excessive equipment, was in evidence before the war began. Because of the rather limited capital required in furnishing a complete equipment for any given demand it has been easy to add machinery and thus increase the troubles of overcompetition, which is the inevitable sequence of overproduction.

"The difficulties of regulating a possible supply to an expected or probable demand have been greatly increased by the change that has come about in recent years in the kinds of underwear wanted in consuming channels. The growth of the nainsook underwear, in supplanting the male use of knit goods, has had its counterpart in the amazing change in the character of ladies' underwear. In numberless instances knit underwear has been supplanted by silks, very fine woven cottons, bloomers, etc.

"The knit goods manufacturer must look for ultimate relief to a mercantile authority who will direct the character, quantity and quality of the product and see that it is distributed regularly to those who will pass it on at the lowest possible cost to the consumer.

"Real relief will not come from monopolistic combination," he continued. "It can come when knit underwear manufacturers present a stronger front and a more united front than they do now. Most of the manufacturers have trouble enough in common in their selling troubles so that they can well afford to turn the collective solution of them over to agents who are capable of lessening the troubles that are incident to overproduction during a period of readjustment and change in consumers' requirements.

He cited developments in other textile lines such as the grouping of plants in common financial ownership and more concentrated mercantile control that have lessened the evils of overcompetition, pointing out that success in nearly every case has been due to excellence of the product and its distribution rather than to manufacturing efficiency in plants.

Cut throat competition was taken by another writer as the chief complaint against the underwear business, coupled with a fallacious practice of disregarding costs in an effort to name lower prices than competitors were quoting. He further declared that retailers should be educated out of the idea that a dollar union suit represents the prescribed price to the consumer and to institute a more varied price range.

The need for stressing the style element in underwear, for men as well as for women, was brought out by one writer, who said in part: "What is the matter with the knit goods industry is 'too many styles and not enough style.' In other words, too many numbers in most manufacturers' lines that do not mean anything and not enough numbers that are distinctive. You can count on the fingers of your hand almost the innovation of design that have taken place in the

underwear field in the last ten years. A retail knit underwear department is offering the same type of merchandise this season that it did last season and the season before. We have got to have novelty. Most every knitter's experience will show that 75 per cent of his business is done on 25 per cent of the numbers shown.

"If ever woman's style in dress favored knit underwear of the proper cut it is right now. The narrow hips are in style and tight dresses are just as good as they ever were. Several varieties of chemise both in step-ins and envelopes are salable today, if—and the if involves three or four factors—first, a fabric that is really good in quality but light in weight; second, a garment that is cut in such a way that it can be worn under a thin shirtwaist. This probably involves silk shoulder straps with silk bound top, as the ordinary fabric shoulder strap is very much disliked by today's woman. Third; the awkward flap at the back so prominent in the average woman's union suit should be eliminated, and can be because of the chemise design. It does not go with the present style trend.

"The knit underwear industry has never capitalized the color motif. Five or six of the new delicate shades now so popular can be just as well shown in knitted fabric as woven fabric, and the sales on garments of this nature will be materially enhanced.

"While the standardization of sizes is better than it used to be, it is far from perfect and should be constantly harped upon.

"One of the big dangers that now confronts the industry is a trend in the return to fixed retail prices. There is no more reason for a union suit for \$1 or \$2 than there is for it selling at 96 cents. Sell the merchandise and the price will take care of itself.

Progress With the Chemical Exposition.

In order to secure from the various companies who will exhibit at the Ninth National Exposition of Chemical Industries, which will be held at the Grand Central Palace, New York, during the week of September 17 to 22, inclusive, the industries which they are most desirous of reaching through their exhibits, a questionnaire has been sent out by the Exposition management. Based on the expressions of opinion by the majority of exhibitors, the final plans for the 1923 Exposition will be laid. According to types of visitors most desired, appeals will be sent out to these industries and particular emphasis will be laid on features of the program designed to attract them to the Exposition. By deliberately planning the appeal to interest along well defined channels, the management of the Exposition expects to bring materially larger proportions of the buying power of the chemical and equipment consuming industries than in previous years.

The advisory committee which during the past four months, the management of the National Exposition of Chemical Industries has

been in constant touch with the aided in conducting last year's Exposition, has been expanded, and in addition to the former twenty executives and technical men, now includes the following members from the sales and production departments of the chemical and chemical equipment manufacturers: John W. Boyer, of the Mathieson Alkali Works; Dr. Charles L. Reese, of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.; Percy D. Schenk, of the Duriron Co.; Milton Kutz, of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.; W. E. Moore, of the New Jersey Zinc Co.; T. C. Oliver, of the Chemical Construction Co.; R. Gordon Walker, of the Oliver Continuous Filter Co.; William Haynes, of "Drug & Chemical Markets;" H. J. Schnell, of the "Oil Paint and Drug Reporter."

some two hundred exhibitors who signed space contracts for the 1923 Exposition immediately following the close of the 1922 Exposition last September. They have been urged to co-operate with the management in every way possible to aid in formulating preliminary plans, and to make their arrangements regarding their exhibits early this year. A pamphlet entitled "Getting the Most Out of Your Exhibit at the Exposition," describing the most effective manner in cashing in on a national exposition by co-operation of the exhibitor's sales force and executives in conjunction with the exposition itself, was recently sent out by the management to all exhibitors.

For that silky, soft "kid glove" finish on fine shirtings, sheer nainsooks, dainty organdies and voiles, on high grade gingham and sateens, use

CREAM SOFTENER J. B.

White goods stay white and even the most delicate shades are not affected by this creamy, white softener.

A finish cannot always be judged satisfactory immediately after it is applied. Father Time, the most critical judge, often makes an adverse decision after the goods have been on the shelf a few months.

Our Cream Softener J. B. is especially adjusted and standardized to cope with atmospheric, storage and other conditions to which material is subjected after finishing.

We guarantee this softener will not cause any regrets. The first and last decision will be favorable.

Allow us to send samples.
The product will prove itself.

Jacques Wolf & Company

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS

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TRADE MARK

**WARP TYING MACHINES HAND KNOTTERS
WARP DRAWING MACHINES
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS HIGH SPEED WARPERS**

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MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY:
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Confidence

Every repeat order for parts or overhauling and repairing is but another proof of the great confidence textile executives have in us and our work.

And that the majority of the textile executives have this confidence bespeaks highly in our favor.

You should try our service and be another of those securing bigger output from the same machinery.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. Inc.

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Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of Cotton Mill Machinery

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BARRETT & COMPANY, INC.

Largest Cotton Factors in the World

AUGUSTA ATHENS BIRMINGHAM, ALA. CHARLOTTE, N. C.



GOOD SPINNING — SMALL WASTE

BELL BROTHERS & COMPANY

Successors to BELL-SHAW CO.

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COTTON SHIPPERS AND EXPORTERS

Branches—Houston, Brownwood, Sweetwater, Corsicana, Stamford, Texas
and Oklahoma City and Hobart, Okla.

Cotton Notes

Brazil's Cotton Crop To Be About 553,000 Bales.

Washington.—The production of cotton in Brazil in 1922-1923 is estimated at 553,000 bales of 278 pounds net, according to information just received by the Department of Agriculture. This is said to be about 10 per cent less than the estimated production of 1921-1922, and about 70 per cent more than that of the five-year average, 1909-1913. There are over a dozen principal varieties of Brazilian cotton, ranging from seven-eighths to one and three-quarters inches in length of staple.

In connection with cotton culture in Brazil, the report received by the department states that there is no need for alarm because of the interests of foreign spinners in Brazilian cotton culture. In the first place, the Brazilian people, the report points out, need far more cotton for their own use, and its need will be extended with the growth in population.

In the next place, there is every probability for an increased demand for cotton throughout the world upon the return of prosperity of European countries. While Brazil is somewhat backward in the development of her agriculture, the cotton growers there are generally

very appreciative of the importance of accurate studies of the problems confronting the industry.

Textiles Paying \$10,264,000 to Rails Annually.

The textile industry of the country contributes \$10,264,000 a year to the railroads of the country, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which today made public a statement of the estimated freight revenue of class one railroads, on the basis of 1922 tonnage, at 1923 rates.

The total textile tonnage carried per year, according to the commission's estimate, is 2,028,615 tons, which includes the tonnage received from connecting carriers. The aggregate tons reported as originating, excluding duplications represented in the total tons carried, except those resulting from rebilling, is given by the commission for textiles at 878,375 tons.

The commission says in its statement that the revenue per ton of textiles for the United States as one system is \$11.69, while by the individual railroad it is \$5.06. The revenue per car of textiles for the United States as one system is given at \$136.96, while the revenue per car by the individual railway on textiles is \$60.83.



LOUIS WOODS, JR., & COMPANY

Cotton Merchants

All Kinds of Raw Cotton, Low Grades Especially
Types and Samples Sent on Request

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MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

WARWICK-AIKEN & COMPANY

COTTON

MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE COTTON OF SUPERIOR
QUALITY

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

ROBERTS, CARTER & COMPANY

Shippers of Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee Cottons
Ask your broker for ROBERTS Cotton, it pays

MEMPHIS, TENN.

W. J. BRITTON & CO.

RIVERS, BENDERS and STAPLE
COTTON

104 S. Front St.

Memphis, Tenn., U. S. A.

BARNWELL & COMPANY

Staple Cotton

MISSISSIPPI and ARKANSAS

Have Been Making Satisfactory
Shipments Since 1886

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Cloth Consumption Figures Must Be Nationwide To Be Effective.

(Continued from Page 7)

volved in getting such information. In order to get our special industrial reports started at once, we have limited our data on stocks for the time being to those held by the manufacturer. We hope later on to enlarge our reports and include stocks held by wholesalers and retailers."

Another Southern Opinion.

Considerable skepticism in the Government's ability to collect the kind of data suggested by John Lawrence rapidly enough and impatience with some of the Government's present attempts in other fields, are both reflected in the following letter from a prominent Southern cotton manufacturer, who does not care to have his identity disclosed:

"If the end that Mr. Lawrence suggests could be attained and have the hearty co-operation of all parties, I have no doubt but that it would be of some value to the trade. However, my observation up to this time does not encourage the expectation that this kind of data collected by the Government would result differently from the various and sundry other data they have been compiling, much of which is of no earthly value to anyone, and yet necessitates a multiplicity of various and sundry reports that are quite burdensome upon the industries who have to furnish them. If they would eliminate about three-fourths of the worthless data they are now attempting to compile and concentrate upon a few important subjects, such as the production and consumption of cotton and cotton goods, etc., thereby considerably reducing the amount of clerical force employed, as well as saving expense and annoyance—both to the Government and the industries—I think it would be a very fine idea."—Daily News Record.

Cotton Spinning Last Month Less.

Washington, May 21.—Cotton spinning showed decreased activity in April as compared with March, a reduction of 743,500,000 active spindle hours being indicated today by the Census Bureau's monthly report. Active spindle hours during April totalled 8,787,443,897, or an average of 236 hours for each spindle in place, compared with 9,531,002,951 or an average of 255 in March this year and 6,642,139,932 or an average of 180, in April last year.

Spinning spindles in place April 30 numbered 37,287,265, of which 35,515,791 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 37,307,713 and 35,599,518 for March and 36,874,309 and 31,389,695 for April last year.

The average number of spindles operated during April numbered 40,759,979, or at 109.3 per cent capacity on a single shift basis, compared with 30,389,029, or 108.3 per cent capacity during March.

Statistics for cotton growing States follow:

Active spindle hours 4,808,775,761 or an average of 295 hours per spindle in place, compared with 5,116,534,762, or 314 hours per spindle in March.


Spinning spindles in place April 30 totalled 16,326,745, of which 16,072,152 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 16,313,156 and 16,065,554 for March.

Address Wanted.

Anyone knowing the address of J. W. Heritage will please write D. J. Roland, Box No. 413, LaVonia, Ga. It will be to Mr. Heritage's interest to write us.

Wanted.

Experienced or partly experienced operator for newly installed Barber & Colman Warp Drawing Machine on Gingham Warps. Apply O. O. Keesler, Boss Weaver, Highland Park Mfg. Co., Mill No. 1.



CHARLOTTE DOUBLE LOOP (HOOK) CARD BANDS

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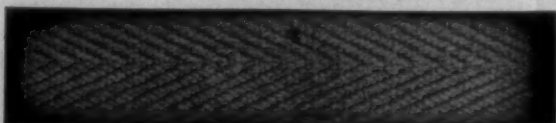
Also Spinning, Spooling and Twisting Bands
When ordering card bands state make of card and size of doffer. With this information we guarantee correct fit, both diameter and length, of any band for any make of card.

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AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape
AND
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Bolfield Ave. and Wister St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

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Shippers—COTTON—Exporters

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Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets were quiet last week, with considerable irregularity noted in prices in first hands. The light demand has resulted in an increased tendency to follow the prices of the speculative markets. As the week closed, denim prices were on a basis of 23 cents for 2.20s for June, July and August deliveries. It is thought that new prices will be made on some of the other lines of colored goods and that a better demand will result. The market for bleached goods and percales continued rather quiet. New business on ginghams, sheetings and wash goods is reported as being very light.

White goods and wash fabrics business in retail channels has been checked by the unfavorable weather. Jobbers are proceeding cautiously, showing very little inclination to anticipate their probable needs on domestics for the fall trade. The light demand for finished goods is causing converters to buy very little at this time.

Sheetings are very low priced and are not moving in any sizable way. Sales of 4-yard 37-inch 48 squares were made at 10 cents second hands, and 10 14 cents can be done in first hands. Sales of 6.15s were made at 7 1-4 cents. For 5.50s 8 cents can be done in several places. These prices are stated by manufacturers to be under the cost of production, yet sales are not made easily.

Wide satens for the auto trade are quoted at 55 cent a pound, drills at 54 cents and moleskins at 54 cents. Combed goods are very quiet and prices are irregular. Mill sales reported included hard twist voiles at 15 3-4 cents and 16 cents for spots, 30-inch 88x80s lawns at 11 3-4 cents, and 96x92s lawns at 18 cents.

Print cloths were sold in 1,000 and 2,000-piece lots. Spots of 38 1-2-inch 64x60s sold for 10 cents, while futures were available at 9 7-8 cents on a firm bid. They were not generally offered. It was stated that some agents would listen to bids of

9 3-4 cents from selected buyers for late deliveries. There were some small lot sales of narrow goods on a basis of 7 1-8 cents for 27-inch 64x60s.

Light weight sheetings were asked for, but at prices most traders passed. Sales of 40 square 6.15s were reported at 7 1-4 cents, while mills ask a minimum of 7 3-8 cents. Some bids on 5.50s and 5-yards at quoted prices were turned down, probably because of the reputation of the buyer. Offers to buy under current quotations were declined when more desirable customers made bids.

The Fall River print cloth market was dull for the week, with the estimated sales placed at 30,000 pieces, which includes all unlisted styles. Curtailment is on the increase and it is expected that a number of additional corporations will operate on a part time basis until conditions are better.

There was some trading in 38 1-2-inch numbers, especially 44x40, 8.20, at 7 cents, a fair volume of this number figured in the light trading of the week. Some activity was also noted in 38 1-2-inch, 56x44; 6.85, at 8 5-8.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows.

Print cloths, 28-inch, 64x64s, 7 5-8 cents; 64x60s, 7 3-8 cents; 38 1-2-inch 64x64s, 10 1-4 cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 16 cents; tickings, 8-ounce, 30 cents; denims, 2.20s, 23 cents; staple ginghams, 19 cents; prints 11 cents; dress ginghams, 21 1-2 cents and 24 cents.

Canary Islands Favor American Cotton Goods.

The Canary Islands imported \$235,120 worth of cotton goods in 1920, which is a very substantial increase over the total of \$22,331 in 1914. Direct importation on a small scale by a very large number of retail dealers through the medium of commission agents is the usual method of conducting business, Consul Frank Anderson Henry reports. Thirty to sixty days credits are customary.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — The market for cotton yarns remained dull and quiet last week. Very little interest was shown in any quarter of the market and no sales of importance were reported. Manufacturers are inclined to take yarns only in a hand-to-mouth manner, buying what they have to have in order to complete existing contracts. Practically no future business was placed, the sales made being confined almost entirely to small lots for prompt shipment. The continued irregularity of the cotton market has left buyers in a waiting attitude. They are not disposed to act until conditions are more settled and they can get a better idea of what future prices will be.

Prices are purely nominal and show great irregularity. Many spinners have orders on hand to keep them busy for some time to come and are not willing to name lower prices at this time, while others who are in more urgent need of business are willing to offer their yarns at lower figures.

Orders received during the week averaged from 1,000 to 5,000 pounds, according to reports from some yarn. A few sellers reported a small amount of export business, but generally the foreign trade situation is very quiet.

It is impossible to quote accurate prices under the present situation. There is no definite market price at this time and quoted figures must be regarded purely as approximate values.

| Combed Peeler Skein, Etc. | | |
|---------------------------|-------|---|
| 2-ply 30s | 65 | a |
| 2-ply 36s | 73 | 3 |
| 2-ply 40s | 75 | a |
| 2-ply 50s | 80 | a |
| 2-ply 60s | 90 | a |
| 2-ply 70s | 1.00a | |
| 2-ply 80s | 1.15a | |

| Combed Peeler Combs | | |
|---------------------|----|-----|
| 10s | 46 | a |
| 12s | 47 | a |
| 14s | 48 | a |
| 16s | 49 | a |
| 18s | 50 | a51 |
| 20s | 52 | a |
| 22s | 53 | a |
| 24s | 54 | a |
| 26s | 55 | a56 |
| 28s | 57 | a |
| 30s | 60 | a |
| 32s | 65 | a |
| 34s | 66 | a |
| 36s | 68 | a |
| 40s | 70 | a |
| 50s | 80 | a |
| 60s | 90 | a |

| Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|---|
| 20s, 2-ply | 57 | a |
| 22s, 2-ply | 57 | a |
| 24s, 2-ply | 60 | a |
| 30s, 2-ply | 65 | a |
| 36s, 2-ply | 70 | a |
| 40s, 2-ply | 74 | a |
| 45s, 2-ply | 80 | a |
| 50s, 2-ply | 87 | a |

| Carded Cones. | | |
|---------------|----|---|
| 10s | 44 | a |
| 12s | 45 | a |
| 14s | 46 | a |
| 16s | 47 | a |
| 20s | 49 | a |
| 22s | 50 | a |
| 26s | 54 | a |
| 28s | 55 | a |
| 30s | 58 | a |

| Two Ply Chain Warps | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|
| 10s | 42½ | a |
| 12s to 14s | 43 | a |
| 2-ply 16s | 44 | a |
| 2-ply 20s | 47 | a |
| 2-ply 24s | 52 | a |
| 2-ply 26s | 53 | a54 |
| 2-ply 30s | 57 | a |
| 2-ply 40s | 65 | a |
| 2-ply 50s | 75 | a |

| Two-Ply Skeins | | |
|----------------|----|-----|
| 5s to 8s | 41 | a |
| 10s to 12s | 42 | a43 |

| | | |
|--------|----|-----|
| 14s | 44 | a |
| 16s | 45 | a |
| 20s | 47 | a |
| 24s | 51 | a52 |
| 30s | 56 | a57 |
| 36s | 65 | a |
| 40s | 65 | a |
| 40s ex | 67 | a58 |
| 50s | 75 | a |
| 60s | 80 | a |

| Carpet— | | |
|----------------|----|---|
| 1, 3 and 4-ply | 39 | 3 |
| 5-ply | 39 | a |

| Tinged Insulating Yarns. | | |
|--------------------------|----|-----|
| 6s, 1-ply | 37 | a |
| 8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply | 38 | a |
| 10s, 1-ply and 2-ply | 39 | a |
| 12s, 2-ply | 41 | a |
| 20s, 2-ply | 45 | a |
| 26s, 2-ply | 52 | a |
| 30s, 2-ply | 55 | a56 |

| Duck Yarns | | |
|-----------------|----|---|
| 3, 4 and 5-ply— | | |
| 8s | 41 | a |
| 10s | 42 | a |
| 12s | 43 | a |
| 3, 4 and 5-ply— | | |
| 16s | 45 | a |
| 20s | 47 | a |

| Single Chain Warps | | |
|--------------------|----|-----|
| 6 to 10s | 40 | a |
| 12s | 42 | a |
| 14s | 43 | a |
| 16s | 45 | a |
| 20s | 47 | a |
| 24s | 51 | a |
| 26s | 52 | a |
| 30s | 56 | a57 |
| 40s | 65 | a |

| Frame Cones. | | |
|--------------|-----|------|
| 8s | 40 | a |
| 10s | 40 | a40½ |
| 12s | 41 | a42 |
| 14s | 42½ | a |
| 16s | 43 | a |
| 18s | 44 | a |
| 20s | 44½ | a |
| 22s | 45 | a |
| 24s | 46 | a |
| 26s | 46 | a |
| 30s | 47 | a |
| 30s dbi crd | 49 | a60 |
| 30s tying in | 51 | a52 |
| 40s | 46 | a47 |
| | 62 | a |



Some

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WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with variety of weaves and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3805.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving. Thoroughly trained in all departments of mill, I. C. S. graduate. Understand Jacquard weaving. Age 30, married, no bad habits. Good references. Address No. 3806.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as assistant superintendent by man who can get results, either yarn or weave mill. Best of references. Address No. 3807.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 37, 12 years as overseer. First class references. Address No. 3808.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer large card or spinning room. High class man, experienced and practical, references to show good past record. Address No. 3809.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill. Have been overseer and superintendent in some of best yarn mills in North Carolina. Have fine record as to quality and quantity at low cost. Address No. 3810.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Capable of handling large room in first class mill. Long experience, fine references. Address No. 3811.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced mill man, now running card room at night, but want day job. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3812.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical man of long experience and ability to get good results. Now employed as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 3813.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 24 years experience in cotton mill shops both steam and electric drive. References. Address No. 3813-A.

WANT position as overseer weaving on Draper looms, plain white goods preferred. Now employed, but desire better job. Good references from good mill men as to character and ability. Address No. 3815.

WANT position as overseer carding. Good man, now employed, but wish better position. First class references showing good past record. Address No. 3816.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long experience in carding, spinning and weaving, and winding. Can get quantity and quality production at lowest cost. Age 39, good character and references. Address No. 3817.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical manufacturer of ability and experience. Good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 3818.

WANT position as overseer weaving. First class weaver in every respect, sober, reliable and hard worker. Experienced on wide variety of goods. Good references. Address No. 3819.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of yarn or cloth mill in the Carolinas. Now general superintendent of large mill, have held job satisfactorily for three years but have good reasons for wanting to change. Good references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer carding or assistant superintendent on yarn or plain cloth mill. High class, reliable man, good manager of help. A-1 references. Address No. 3822.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Strictly high class man of good character; long experience in weaving, best of references. Address No. 3823.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder or spinner. Now employed as spinner in mill on fine yarns and am giving entire satisfaction, but want larger place. Good references. Address No. 3824.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Practical man of long experience in good mills. Fine references. Address No. 3825.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed, but want larger job. Many years experience as mechanic, steam and electric drive. Excellent references. Address No. 3826.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling salesman. Experienced mill man and can give excellent references. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held position as such in some of the best mills in South and give satisfactory references to any mill needing first class man. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in mill machine shop, fully competent to handle large job. Fine references. Address No. 3829.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent. Practical man who has had many years experience as superintendent and overseer and can get satisfactory results. Best of references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder or spinner. Thoroughly familiar with these departments and am well qualified to handle either a room or a mill. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3832.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in North Carolina making yarns or print cloths. Now employed as superintendent of 27,000 spindle mill making 30s hosiery yarn and 64x60s print cloth. Am giving satisfaction but have good reason for making change. Best of references. Address No. 3833.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. Long experience as both and can get good production at low cost. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class man. Address No. 3834.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Good worker of long experience in number of good mills. First class references to show past record. Address No. 3835.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. Now employed, but wish larger place. Competent, reliable man who can give satisfaction in every way. Good references. Address No. 3836.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience as superintendent and am high class man in every respect. Can handle mill on any class of goods made in South. Want to correspond with mill needing high class executive. Excellent references from reliable mill men. Address No. 3837.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Practical weaver who can get big production at the right cost. Fine references. Address No. 3838.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Can handle any fabric made in South. Have had over 27 years experience from loom fixer to overseer weaving and was promoted steadily by one of largest mills in the South. Married, have family, religious worker, good manager of help. Can give excellent list of references. Address No. 3839.

WANT position as superintendent, prefer South Carolina or Georgia. Now employed as assistant superintendent and weaver and am giving entire satisfaction. Have good reasons for wishing to change. Excellent references. Address No. 3840.

WANT position as overseer weaving, prefer job of fancies. Have been weaver for past 10 years with one of the finest mills in the South. Excellent references to show a fine record. Address No. 3841.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn mill preferred. High class man who is well trained and has had long experience. Best of references. Address No. 3842.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as such, but want better job. Good weaver as well as superintendent

and get operate weave mill on very satisfactory basis. Address No. 3843.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Now employed as superintendent. Long experience as both overseer and superintendent and can get satisfactory results. Address No. 3844.

WANT position as overseer carding. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from past and present employers. Address No. 3852.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced in wide variety of fabrics and can give satisfaction. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3853.

WANT position as dyer, 12 years experience on long and short chain work, raw stock, beam and Franklin machines. Can handle any size jobs on cotton. Good references and can come on short notice. Address No. 3854.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced an drelable man who can handle your room on efficient and satisfactory basis. Good references. Address No. 3855.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill or weaver in large mill, white or colored goods; 20 years as overseer weaving, slashing and beaming in number of South's best mills. Have held present place for nine years and am giving entire satisfaction. Address No. 3856.

WANT position as superintendent of plain or fancy goods mill, would consider offer of medium size mill at reasonable salary. Thoroughly conversant with all departments. Address No. 3857.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill, gingham preferred; age 40, have family; 22 years experience, 8 years as carder and spinner and assistant superintendent; have held last position as superintendent for 7 1/2 years. N. mill preferred. Good references. Address No. 3858.

WANT position as overseer weaving or superintendent. Long experience in good mills and can get good results. Best of references. Address No. 3859.

WANT position as overseer carding; age 33, married, 14 years in carding; 5 years as overseer. Now employed but have good reasons for wishing to change. Address No. 3860.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill, or would take overseer weaving in large mill on plain or fancy goods. Now employed in good plant and can give good references. Fine record in good mills. Address No. 3861.

WANT position as overseer spinning, 17 years in spinning room, now employed as second hand in 35,000 spindle room; age 28, married, sober, reliable and church member. Good references. Address No. 3862.

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